THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864 [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE LATE BATTLES WITH PRICE.

CAPTURE OF REBEL OFFICERS.

Inhuman Treatment of Union Prisoners.

TROPHIES OF THE VICTORY

STRENGTH OF PRICE'S ARMY.

Tangible evidences were yesterday to be seen in this city, of the important victories gained over Price's invading forces, some particulars of which have been given from day to day, during a week past, in the columns of the *Republican*. These evidences were the presence of several Rebel officers of high rank, consisting of Major-General J. V. Marmaduke, of Missouri, Brigadier-General William L. Cabell, of Virginia, Colonel Lee Crandall, of the 47th Arkansas Infantry, Colonels W. F. Slemmons, of Arkansas, and William L. Jeffreys, of Missouri. John Waddell, a nephew of General D. M. Frost, formerly of St. Louis, and Surgeon C. H. Smith are also, of the party. The rank of the former we have not learned, and the latter, we understand, is not to be held a prisoner, but is to be exchanged or permitted to return South soon from this city.

The prisoners came down the Missouri river on the steamer *Cora* as far as Hermano, whence they were transferred to the Pacific railroad, and reached Barnum's Hotel on Wednesday night. They were in charge of the gallant Colonel V. Cole, 2d Missouri Light Artillery, who dispensed with the services of a guard, as the prisoners were on parole not to attempt to escape from his custody. His orders were to permit no one to converse with them, and the orders were carried out with all due particularity. The prisoners, however, were under no oppressive restraint, and some allowed to go, at will, about the hotel and the street in the vicinity.

They observed the spirit of their parole rigidly by avoiding callers and questioners, and keeping most of the time within a room in the upper story, which had been assigned for their accommodation, and where Colonel Cole kept his station.

Among those who called during the forenoon were relatives of General Marmaduke and of Mr. Waddell, and one or two dozen others, who desired to make inquiries of friends and relatives who are serving in Price's army. At a quarter past 3, the party, accompanied by Colonel Cole, took the Alton and Terre Haute railroad for Johnson's Island, which has been designated as their place of imprisonment.

The *Union Monitor*, extra, published at Fort Scott, on the 27th ult., has been placed in our hands, and we extract its most important matter. The following, we are informed, is substantially correct, but exaggerates the part taken by Generals Curtis and Blunt:—

It is enough to know that from the time the Kansas militia and the regular soldiers under Curtis and Blunt in the centre and on the west, and Pleasonton on the east at Westport, broke the enemy's ranks, and drove him south, up to the present hour, there has been no faltering; but bravely enduring hardships, dangers, and privations, such as many of them never before knew anything about, with Spartan heroism and endurance, they have kept on in their victorious march until the final glorious result was accomplished, and the invader driven in confusion from our soil.

The victories won near the Trading Post and the Marmaton were complete, resulting in the capture of Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, four colonels, any amount of other officers and privates—in all about two thousand, including what was captured yesterday—together with eight or nine pieces of artillery. The number of Price's troops is estimated at 27,000, about 15,000 of whom were engaged, while our forces engaged against them were not over 5000. The cavalry charge made when the guns were captured was represented by officers who were there as one of the most brilliant they ever saw, and was another testimonial in favor of General Pleasonton's superior ability as a cavalry officer. Our officers speak in very favorable terms of General Pleasonton, and his officers in connection with the affair, while they, in turn, highly compliment our Kansas officers who were with them, for the able and truly valuable assistance rendered by them. At the head of the charge were Sanborn, Cole, Phillips, Benseen, and other gallant officers of Pleasonton's command, side by side with Cloud, Crawford, Blair, and other Kansas officers of Curtis' command.

Moonlight was on the right flank of their western column, and with his little command did admirable service.

By order of General Curtis, Pleasonton had taken the advance that day, and the first battle was fought mostly by his troops; but the gallant Blunt, with his usual energy, came up with the utmost rapidity, and is now with Curtis, McNeil, and the balance of our command many miles south, scattering Price's army in every direction. News arrived to-day that he had captured Price's train.

General Pleasonton, with his command, has been here since Tuesday night, his horses being so badly used up that they could not possibly advance without rest. They expected to move out to-day.

RETALIATION ADVISED.

From the Monitor Extra.

The treatment of prisoners in the hands of Price's men is represented by those who have escaped as of the most brutal character.

In three days they were forced to march, on foot, over one hundred miles, and in the retreat on the last day, they traveled over forty miles. Their blankets were taken from them, consequently they had nothing to cover them at night, and during all that time—between three and four days—all they had to eat was two small biscuits and a small piece—about a half pound—of beef, and allowed to stop to get one drink of water a day.

To crown their infamy, when these men were ready to faint from fatigue, loss of sleep, and starvation, orders were issued to shoot down those who fell behind. In accordance with that order one man had already been shot when our informant left.

In view of these facts we are not surprised that the men who were captured by our men, and now here, are exceedingly anxious as to their fate, for it would be a just retaliation to hang them.

Some of the men with Price said they were Quantrell's men. If we have any of these, humanity would demand that they be hung immediately.

TROPHIES OF THE VICTORY.

The paper quoted from asserts that ten pieces of artillery and about a thousand prisoners, after the battle, were conducted to Fort Scott. Seven hundred of the prisoners have since reached Warrensburg, our informant says, and will begin to arrive in St. Louis to-day or to-morrow. The cannon may likewise reach this city—nine pieces—the remaining piece being in the possession of the 2d Arkansas (Union) Cavalry, Colonel John E. Phelps, whose permanent station is at Springfield. He thinks as many as two thousand prisoners and deserters were taken at Independence, Little Blue, and the Osage, the greater part at the Osage. Price destroyed his main train of two hundred wagons at the latter place, and when pursued and struck by Sanborn's Brigade in Jasper county a day or two afterwards, he destroyed fifty more.

The Rebel force amounted to 15,000 to 18,000 men at the Osage, a portion of whom were not armed. They left "Old Pap" by hundreds, and came into the Federal lines, and declared that they had been conscripted in the Rebel ranks. Three to five thousand stands of small arms, lost or thrown away by the retreating foe, were seen scattered over the country by the pursuing Union army.

The cavalry division which so bravely won the action had not more than five thousand men engaged. The men were so intent upon pursuit and victory that they had no rations for a period of forty-eight hours. The Union loss was three hundred and fifty to four hundred killed—the Rebel loss supposed to be still greater, but not accurately ascertained. Price passed within five miles of Fort Scott, but had neither leisure nor inclination to make a raid upon that place.

Among our captures were about three hundred and fifty head of sheep and cattle, that the Rebels were driving off South, and a considerable number of horses.

STRENGTH OF THE REBEL ARMY.

One of the most prominent of the prisoners alleged that Price's whole force, at the time he advanced into Missouri and Arkansas, numbered ten thousand men, and by the time he took up his retreat southward, he had received in recruits ten thousand more.

WHAT THEY SAY OF THEIR DEFEAT.

Marmaduke is described as having opposed the movement into Missouri, on the ground that nothing could be accomplished that would affect the final result of the war. On the march down towards Arkansas, he and Cabell were assigned to the duty of protecting the rear, consisting of a heavy wagon train which retarded their movements, and which should have been destroyed before they left the Missouri river.

There were other impediments in the form of droves of cattle, horses, and sheep, that proved to be serious obstacles to their march. When the attack commenced, his division was spread over a line of fifteen miles in length, with Price and the rest of the army a considerable distance in advance; so far that they rendered him no aid whatever to repel the Federal attack. His division, therefore, was flanked by the Union cavalry, and cut off. He fought for forty-eight hours, but while directing a counter charge, he was captured, together with General Cabell, and their men put to rout.

He thinks that three or four hundred of them fell into Federal hands. Another cause of confusion was so many of his men being dressed in captured Federal uniforms, which prevented him and his officers at critical periods, from distinguishing the Union troops from his own. He rode on one occasion within fifty yards of a body of the former, ordered them to cease firing, and did not discover that they were not his own men until he found himself a prisoner in their hands.

Gen. Sherman's Army

DEFEAT OF HOOD.

Repulse of Rebels while Attempting to Cross the Tennessee.

DETAILS OF HOOD'S PREVIOUS MOVEMENTS.

GEN. GILLEM'S BRILLIANT VICTORY.

Sherman Moves One Corps to Oppose Hood.

THE BALANCE OF HIS ARMY AT ATLANTA.

NASHVILLE, November 5.—On the 3d inst., the Rebel army under Hood attempted to cross the Tennessee river at the mouth of the Blue Water, and were repulsed by the Federal army under General Sherman with considerable loss.

The correspondent of the New York *Times* gives the following account of the last engagement between Sherman and Hood:—

NASHVILLE, November 1.—My last letter concluded by giving you the information that after spirited skirmishing between our advance and Hood's rear, wherein the latter lost some four hundred prisoners, Hood's entire army made a hasty retreat below Somerville, taking two roads in the direction of Coosa river—the enemy's new base of supplies. It was thought by this that the Rebel commander had abandoned his scheme of moving upon our rear, and portions of our army received orders to take up their line of march for different positions upon the Georgia railroad.

It seems, however, that Hood, immediately after procuring supplies, made a northwestern break, and on the 25th ultimo his advance had penetrated Alabama. General Cheatham, of this city, commanding a corps, led the advance, and encamped on the morning of the 27th ultimo, at a point about thirty miles west of the State line.

The same day the bulk of Stewart's and Lee's Corps arrived, and the whole force resumed its line of march, passing through Lebanon, Ala., that night.

Notwithstanding Hood's situation may seem at least awkward, if not critical, really he may consider himself safe so long as he contents himself in latitude south of the Tennessee river. Of course, the question naturally suggests itself, What good will result from his tarrying in a region of desert, with a base at least fifty miles away?

The fact is, he does not mean to tarry long, and as soon as he is again supplied (and this time everything he receives must be wagoned from Talladega), he will attempt something sharp and rapid. This he must do. It is certainly no harm for me to say, what every one will readily guess—especially when our entire railroad and telegraphic communication is complete with all points and with all portions of our armies—that Hood's movements are known and vigilantly watched, and that Sherman is ready to strike if the opportunity sought transpires.

After nearly a year's labor, the Confederacy has succeeded in repairing all the Mississippi and Alabama railroads; and, in case Hood should deem it expedient, either from compulsion or strategy, to retreat, a multiplicity of safe points in his rear are presented. I believe, however, that if he crosses the Tennessee river, his army is lost, unless he has made preparations to recross at Florence, in which case he would move into Tishamingo county, Mississippi, where another batch of supplies would reach him at Corinth or Rienzi, as the Mobile and Ohio railroad is in running order from Jacinto south.

Jeff. Davis promised Frank Cheatham that his corps, largely composed of Tennesseeans, with many Kentuckians and Northern Alabamians, should tread again the soil of Tennessee, and it may be possible that a desperate attempt to capture either Huntsville or Decatur will be indulged in. The movements of Isham G. Harris and General Forrest in this connection are significant, the details of which I will give you under the proper head.

That Hood's entire army is south of, and in close proximity to, the Tennessee river, is a fact worthy of no longer protracted concealment. That Sherman is aware of the minutest details of the designs and disposition of his cunning adversary, must be naturally conjectured. We are all on the *qui vive* for "something to turn up."

General Rousseau received a lengthy despatch this morning, which is the latest from Hood which may be considered as approximating reliability. No points north of the Tennessee river have as yet been attacked or "felt of" by any portion of Hood's army. General Granger, Post-Commander at Decatur, telegraphs that Hood has his entire army at a short distance from the river, and adds that he is being abundantly supplied from Talladega.

He also transmits the intelligence, derived from gentlemen of known loyalty and reliability, that Hood has his army, consisting of about thirty thousand men and forty-five pieces of artillery, in readiness to move, and that the impression rife was, that he would cross the river upon pontoons at a point called Bainbridge. Although the sources of information are fair, this report does not seem to attach to itself much importance, if I may judge by the utter disregard with which it was received at headquarters.

Deserters and others who have arrived here say that conscription officers accompany the army, and that the "grab game" is decidedly sweeping. Youth and old age are not taken into account, if the victims are strong enough to shoulder a musket. As an effect, however, numerous desertions are recorded. A deserter at Captain Goodwin's, this morning, seemed to tell the truth when he stated that many will fight before they run away; but that if Hood fails to accomplish his purpose, and is forced to retire from Athens, Alabama, an avalanche of deserters belonging to that section, and to Tennessee and Kentucky, will find their way into the Federal lines. As to food and clothing, deserters and prisoners generally admit that they have a sufficiency of both; and it is a curious fact, as far as I am concerned, that nearly all the prisoners that I have seen, during three years of war in this section, arrive within our lines substantially clothed, and with half filled haversacks.

Oftentimes the Rebel soldiers are poorly shod—and, by the way, occasionally, many of our soldiers dress their feet with queer-looking arrangements in the shape of boots and shoes. I have yet to find a private soldier from the Rebel army who possessed a very vivid recollection of a paymaster. The Rebels in arms, once in a while, get a little money, in many instances of services rendered in the early history of the war, but the system of regularly, or irregularly made payments to the Confederate soldiers, is an institution which long ago ceased to exist.

A squad of deserters, with whom I conversed this morning, all of whom belonged to Louisville, and who deserted when Hood fell back from Resaca, say that Frank Cheatham assured his old division, a few days before the movement upon our rear, that he should see them all paid off in greenbacks in the city of Nashville before the 1st of December, and that on Christmas they should swim in Robertson county whisky. Frank has been swimming in it for many a year—so the Nashville people say.

THE FIGHTS NEAR DECATUR.

Since my last our pickets have been attacked and driven in near Decatur three times, and upon two occasions clever little fights were the consequence. There are various conjectures afloat in military circles as to who commands these attacking parties. It is generally believed that no portion of Hood's army has as yet made any demonstration in this particular direction.

Some report that Dick Taylor, with a force of 10,000 men and two batteries of artillery, is moving into Northern Alabama, and that he is already in supporting distance of Hood, with whom he is to join in his command. It seems to be pretty generally understood that there is a force of Rebels on Bear creek, but what their strength or intention is, no one seems to know.

In all probability the attacks upon Decatur were made by detachments from General Roddy's command. On Friday night last, the first attack was made, which was handsomely repulsed by Colonel Morgan, commanding a colored regiment. The Rebels rode into our skirmish line with drawn sabres, and with a yell dashed toward our line of battle. According to Colonel Morgan's report, the regiment fired a volley into the party, unhorsing fifty of them, a third of whom were killed.

Nothing daunted, however, the exasperated survivors dashed into the bayonets of the brave blacks, who, after a half hour's fighting, succeeded in repulsing the desperadoes, after killing and wounding some eighty of them, and capturing one hundred and forty.

Colonel Morgan was again attacked on Sunday morning, and again repulsed the attacking party, and captured a few prisoners.

The loss in both fights, on the Rebel side, will probably reach three hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our own loss approximates a hundred in killed and wounded, including Lieutenant Woodworth among the former, and Lieutenants Gillen and Saulsbury among the latter—severely.

On Saturday, quite a large force attacked our pickets along the line of railroad between Decatur and Huntsville. Our videttes were first driven in, and, in company with the infantry pickets, kept up a lively skirmish with the enemy until General Granger arrived with a brigade of infantry. So rapid and sharp was the movement on the part of the general, that he routed the whole force in great disorder, driving it in scattered fragments across Cypress creek.

Here the Rebels were reinforced with a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery; but before they had time to attack us, General Bob Granger again moved upon the party, driving them in greater confusion than before, and capturing over a hundred prisoners, and two pieces of artillery. Our loss was trifling compared with the enemy's, on account of the celerity and success of our movements. I understand that we lost a colonel, killed, but I could not learn his name.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—BRILLIANT VICTORY OF GENERAL GILLEM.

Immediately after Burbridge's defeat at Saltville, General Gillem was advised of the heavy reinforcements sent into Tennessee, and the change of commanders. He therefore fell back from Greenville to Bull's Gap, which latter place is 56 miles from Knoxville. At this place a portion of his forces was temporarily detached, and he again fell back to Morristown, a pleasantly-located village 42 miles from Knoxville.

The Rebels followed him up closely, and endeavored to make demonstrations upon his flanks. The bulk of the army under General Vaughn, consisting of three brigades, he ascertained to be between Russellville and Bull's Gap, and also ascertained that the party annoying him at Morristown was a small brigade, commanded by Colonel Day.

On the 26th, therefore, General Gillem ordered his whole force to fall back to a small town called Talbott's, as a feint, at the same time placing Colonels Parsons' and Brownlow's regiments in a position to deliver some stunning blows in case the enemy should be so unwise as to hurriedly follow.

That's just what the enemy did, and when within half a mile of town, Parsons and Brownlow turned their commands about and made a furious dash into the bowels of the Rebel brigade, driving it in confusion nine miles, killing Colonel Day, the commander, capturing about forty prisoners, and killing and wounding about the same number, among them a brother of Colonel Day and a surgeon.

After the disaster to Colonel Day, General Gillem made a disposition of his forces in and around Morristown, with the calculation of making an attack upon two brigades under Vaughn, which were located at Russellville, six miles distant, respectively commanded by Colonels Ross and Duke.

Vaughn anticipated Gillem, for on the morning of the 28th he drove in our pickets and drew up in line of battle about a half a mile of town. About a half hour had expired, when General Gillem moved out his forces in line of battle, with his flanks covered by two regiments with sabres.

As soon as the lines met at a fighting distance, Gillem gave an order to charge, when the centre poured a dreadful volley into the Rebel line, one regiment being armed with the Spencer rifle, and the regiments armed with the sabre dashed into the confused enemy, amidst a volley of grape from McClung's celebrated battery.

The charge was so well planned, and executed with such masterly gallantry, that before the guns were fired a large portion of our men were at the breeches of them, and, in an instant after, the battery and its entire complement of officers and men were captured.

By this time the whole force was retreating in great disorder, and General Gillem and his command in close pursuit. During the chase the sabre was used to great advantage, and the pursuit was kept up until our forces passed far beyond Russellville. The summing up of this affair gives it a tone unsurpassed by any cavalry or infantry fight during the war.

The fight and pursuit lasted vigorously for nearly four hours. Our entire loss was nine killed and twenty-one wounded, the latter including two officers. The Rebel loss is seventy killed and two hundred wounded, all of whom fell into our hands. We captured three hundred prisoners, including Colonel Ross, commanding brigade, two Majors, six Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants. We also captured the celebrated McClung's battery, and caissons complete, without injuring it or the horses attached to it in the east.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

ROME, Ga., October 30.—The promise made Hood's army by Jeff. Davis renders it necessary that their "feet should again press the soil of Tennessee." To compass this important pedal necessity Hood, no doubt, is endeavoring to cross. We have good evidence that he has all three of his corps with him. In the meantime the militia of Georgia, their sorghum gathered, are being remarshaled to drive the 20th Corps from Atlanta, probably by a grand flanking movement, for which militia are admirably calculated.

Now Sherman is averse to permit Hood to have the planning of his fall campaign, and so day before yesterday he broke up camp west of Rome, and while the —— took up the line of march for Chattanooga the —— headed southward for Atlanta, where they will arrive November 1 or 2.

Sherman therefore ignores the existence of Hood's army, to the extent of five heavy corps, which, we may be sure, will not be idle. The 4th Corps, General Stanley, will be in Decatur, Alabama, by the time this reaches you. It proceeds on foot, via Lafayette and Rossville to Chattanooga, where trains for Decatur await it.

The paymasters have reached Atlanta and will pay the troops there before they embark in any further movement. The late pursuit has convinced Sherman that he can move a great distance into the enemy's territory and subsist mainly on foraging.

Hood, hereafter, will fight troops under command of General Thomas (who is still at Nashville), if he fights at all, and there can be nothing comforting to the enemy in the statement that he will find an army of United States soldiers to prevent him treading the soil of Tennessee to a reckless extent.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—All public interest is now absorbed in the election which comes off to-morrow. Both parties are active. Reverdy Johnson is out in a published opinion, advising all opponents to vote at every hazard, and threatening the judges with suits and imprisonment if they overstep—whatever he thinks—their duty. Fortunately his opinions are not more reliable than those of many of the judges.

The Southern sympathizers are active in trying to marshal their forces to poll a heavy vote. The judges have determined to take good care of all such. The test-oath is to be administered to every voter, regardless of party, and also the other oath requiring answers to such questions as may be propounded. Those who cannot show a clear record will surely be rejected.

General Wallace and the cavalry will take care of individuals who show their hands or attempt to create trouble.

You can put Maryland down sure for "Lincoln by ten to fifteen thousand majority." Freedom never goes backward. Many liberated slaves from the counties are coming here getting employment.

The New York Election.

ALBANY, November 7.—Governor Seymour has issued a writ of election by proclamation, as provided in the Constitution of the United States, for the election of a representative in the Thirty-eighth Congress, for the First District, in place of Henry G. Stebbins, resigned. The election will be held on Tuesday, November 8.

BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

He is Assigned to Command the Military of the State.

IMPORTANT ORDER IN REFERENCE TO THE PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE.

His Preparations to Suppress All Disloyal Outbreaks.

REINFORCEMENTS OF TROOPS ARRIVING.

The Instructions of Superintendent Kennedy to the Metropolitan Police Force.

HEADQUARTERS, CITY OF NEW YORK, November 7, 1864.—In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Major-General Dix, commanding Department of the East, Major-General Butler assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New York, to meet existing emergencies.

To correct misapprehension; to soothe the fears of the weak and timid; to allay the nervousness of the ill-advised; to silence all false rumors circulated by bad men for wicked purposes, and to contradict, once for all, false statements adapted to injure the Government in the respect and confidence of the people, the Commanding General takes occasion to declare that troops have been detailed for duty in this district sufficient to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, to prevent and punish incursions into our borders, and to insure calm and quiet.

If it were not within the information of the Government that raids, like in quality and object to that made at St. Albans, were in contemplation, there could have been no necessity for precautionary preparations.

The Commanding General has been pained to see publications by some not too well-informed persons, that the presence of the troops of the United States might, by possibility, have an effect upon the free exercise of the duty of voting at the ensuing election. Nothing could be further from the truth. The soldiers of the United States are specially to see to it that there is no interference with the election, unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men. The armies of the United States are "ministers of good, and not of evil." They are safeguards of constitutional liberty, which is freedom to do right, and not wrong. They can be a terror to evil-doers only, and those who fear them are accused by their own consciences, according to the inspiration of his own judgment freely. He will be protected in that right by the whole power of the Government if it shall become necessary.

At the polls it is not possible exactly to separate the illegal from the legal vote—"the tares from the wheat"—but it is possible to detect and punish the fraudulent voter after the election is over. Fraudulent voting in election of United States officers is an offense against the peace and dignity of the United States. Every man knows whether he is a duly qualified voter, and he who votes, not being duly qualified, does a grievous wrong against light and knowledge.

Specially is fraudulent voting a deadly sin and a heinous crime, deserving condign punishment in those who, having rebelliously seceded from and repudiated their allegiance to this Government when at their homes in the South, now having fled here for an asylum, abuse the hospitality of the State and clemency of the Government by interfering in the election of our rulers.

Such men pile rebellion upon treason, breach of faith upon perjury, and forfeit the amnesty accorded them. It will not be well for them so to do. By command of

Major-General BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
Captain A. F. Puffey, Acting Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Superintendent Kennedy's Instructions to the Police.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY STREET, NEW YORK, October 20, 1864.—By the 42d section of act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police district, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 10, 1857, passed April 10, 1860, passed April 25, 1861, it is provided,

That it shall not be lawful for any person to sell or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon any day of public election, within the said Metropolitan Police district, under a penalty of fifty dollars for each offense; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police, for the benefit of the police fund.

The 49th section further provides that

It shall be the duty of the police force, or any member thereof, to prevent any booth or box, or structure for the distribution of tickets, at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the cities aforesaid, and to summarily remove any such booth, box, or structure, or close and prevent the use thereof.

The forty-third section further declares that

It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail, or in the city and county of New York in the penitentiary, not less than one year, nor exceeding two years, for by a fine, not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use or to incite any other person to use personal violence upon any elector on any election day in the Metropolitan Police district, or upon any member of the police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty; or for any member of the police force to wilfully neglect making any arrest for any offense against the law of this State, or ordinances in force in the said district; or for any person not a member of the police force to falsely represent himself as being such member with a fraudulent design upon persons or property.

The police of the Metropolitan Police district are specially required to see that the above provisions of law are carried into effect.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

Eight Government Transports Burned.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—The *Commercial's* Johnsonville, Tennessee, correspondent says that eight steamboats loaded with Government stores were burned there to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Rebels.

Fire in New Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., November 7.—The *Globe* and *Telegraph* printing offices were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

Troops for Butler's Provisional Army.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Five transports loaded with troops arrived here this morning.

General Early Reported at New Market.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—The announcement that General Sheridan is falling back to Winchester is without foundation. Sheridan's army was never in a more favorable position, or in better fighting trim.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Flour is firm, with sales of [illegible] bbls. at [illegible] for State; $10·90@ [illegible] for Ohio and $10·[illegible] for Southern. Wheat firm; sales unimportant. Corn advanced 1c.; sales of 11,[illegible] bushels at $1·[illegible]. Beef firm. Pork quiet, at $41·75@42. Lard steady, at [illegible]. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Stocks are lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 100⅛; Cumberland preferred, 51¾; Illinois Central, 127¾; [illegible] bonds, 120; Michigan Southern, 75¾; New York Central, 123¾; Pennsylvania Coal, 104; Reading, 135; Hudson River, 129; Canton Company, 34¾; Erie, 105½; One Year Certificates, 95¾; 10-40s, 91¾; 5-20 coupons, 101; Coupon 6s, 107¾; Gold opened at 244, fell to 240, and rose again to 242¾.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Flour heavy, with a declining tendency; Western extra, $11·62½. Wheat firm; Southern white, $2·85@3·00; red, $2·65@2·65. Corn dull, and prices irregular. Whisky dull, $1·78@1·78½. Coffee firm and advancing; Rio, 42@48.

—A brow-beating counsel asked a witness how far he had been from a certain place. "Just four yards two feet and six inches," was the reply. "How came you to be so exact, my friend?" "Because I expected some fool or other would ask me the question, so I measured it."

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN PRIZE COURTS.—Sir R. Collier, the Solicitor-General of England, has been addressing his constituents at Plymouth, and in the course of his speech he adverted in favorable terms to the decisions of the American Prize Courts. He said the American Judges had paid the greatest respect to the decisions of the British Courts, and to those of their own, and, upon the whole, their judgments had been well considered, and given with a desire to do justice. This remark was greeted with loud applause.

THIRD EDITION

EVACUATION OF JOHNSONVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The Position of Generals Sherman and Hood.

LOUISVILLE, November 6.—Scraps of reliable information from below continue to indicate that Sherman's position is perfectly satisfactory to himself and all who understand it. That Sherman is equally satisfied with Hood's position and the developments now progressing will astonish and delight the country. Beyond this announcement what we have is contraband.

The *Democrat* contains an account of the evacuation of Johnsonville, yesterday, by the Federal commandant, who is also reported to have destroyed all the transports and gunboats, to prevent their falling into the hands of a reinforced enemy. The particulars are meagre, and somewhat conflicting.

FROM MEXICO AND HAVANA.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The steamer *Liberty* brings Havana dates of the 2d.

Advices from Mexico say that General Doblado was told he was at liberty to return to his country, but that his property was subject to the determination of Maximilian. No news had been received from Santo Domingo. Large numbers of sick soldiers, however, come from there. The blockade-runner *Flora* arrived from Nassau, October 29.

The Bahama *Herald* of the 26th reports the arrival of the *Banshee No. 2*, from Wilmington, and also that the steamers *Florie* and *A. E. Fry* got ashore outside of Charleston.

The *Wando* and *Talisman* left that port on the 20th, but have not been heard from. The *Lucy Armstrong* and *Virginia* had arrived.

The Nassau papers are debating the idea of Nassau being declared a free port, only exacting an import duty of 1½ per cent. on all goods.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The bark *Holland*, from Newport, reports having supplied the whaling barque *Pioneer*, on the 2d inst., with provisions, and that the *Pioneer* reported having been boarded the same day by the captain of the brig *Marshall*, from Cape de Verde for Boston, leaky, and short of provisions. The wreck of the schooner *Vapor* was picked up off Sandy Hook, on Saturday, abandoned, and was towed to this port by a pilot-boat.

From California and Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 5.—The monitor *Camanche* will be launched on the 16th inst.

Dates from Australia to August 22 represent that the colonies are much excited, on account of the determination of the home government to continue the sending of convicts there.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.—Mrs. Charles Warner will open the great National Circus, on Walnut street, above Eighth, on Thursday evening. The building is undergoing many handsome improvements. Mrs. Warner has won the applause of the people of Philadelphia, and from her well-known energy we have no doubt as to her success in conducting so great an establishment as the National Circus.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 54. Noon, 57. One P. M., 57. Wind, S. W.

POLITICAL.—A grand Union demonstration was held in Independence Square on Saturday night. There were three stands erected for the occasion, which were all surrounded by members of the different ward organizations, who had marched to the Square in large numbers, carrying with them lanterns and banners having appropriate inscriptions.

As they passed through the different streets fireworks were discharged into the open air, illuminating the scene and rendering the occasion one of unusual grandeur. Some of the wards had wagons with them containing large lanterns with amusing and characteristic inscriptions, with small cannon, which were discharged at intervals. A number of buildings were also illuminated. Some of the wards turned out in large numbers. Among those most prominent were the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twentieth Wards, who appeared in very large numbers. At the close of the meeting there was a fine display of fireworks.

Among the speakers were the Hon. Charles O'Neill, Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Hon. John P. Vance, Hon. Charles Gibbons, Samuel H. Perkins, David Paul Brown, John Price Wetherill, and others.

The last grand rally of the Campaign Club in the Twenty-fourth Ward will take place to-night at the headquarters of the Lincoln and Johnson Campaign Club, Market street above Thirty-third. J. W. C. O'Brien, D. P. Southworth, J. W. Farrell, and Lieutenant L. C. Reeves will deliver addresses. Every citizen who can be spared from his precinct should attend.

The Union ladies of the Fourth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward raised a beautiful flag on Saturday afternoon, in Parrish street, below Sixteenth, with the names of the Union candidates for President and Vice-President inscribed thereon. A fine band of music enlivened the event. The remarks made on the occasion were highly appropriate, and the enthusiasm was intense.

Another, and the last of a series of mass meetings, held by the German Union Club of this city, came off on Saturday night, at Mechanics' Hall. Mr. F. W. Thomas was called to the chair. General Carl Schurz delivered a stirring address on the momentous questions of the day, and reviewed the merits of the two parties now contending for the supremacy of the Government. His speech, one of the ablest, as the frequent applause proved, deserves to be preserved, as one of the best documents which this campaign has brought forth. The audience was immense, and hundreds had to leave, not being able to gain admission.

THE ONE-HUNDRED-AND-NINETEENTH REGIMENT.—The 119th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, raised by Colonel Ellmaker, now commanded by Colonel Gideon Clark, arrived in the city on Saturday, having been ordered to the Northern frontier. The regiment has participated in some twenty battles, as a part of the 3d Brigade of the 1st Division, 6th Army Corps. The regiment wants about 150 men to fill its ranks. This number will be at once recruited.

A CASE OF GARROTING.—A man entered Gray's restaurant, in Sixth street, above Walnut, on Saturday night, and after garroting the bartender, stole his pocket-book. He was arrested and committed to answer. His excuse for taking the pocket-book was that the bartender had refused to give him change for a twenty-five cent note.

DRESS PARADE.—A dress parade of the veteran regiments of the 6th Corps, recently ordered to this city, will take place at Camp Cadwalader this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Colonel Bassett, who has charge of the brigade, will be in command. The regiments composing the brigade are the 93d, 104th, 119th, and 138th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

A RIOTOUS FEMALE.—During the passage of the Second Ward Union Club at Second and Stanley streets, on Saturday night, a female named Ann Neal amused herself by throwing bricks, and inciting to riot. The police stopped her amusement by a safe escort to the Station House. Alderman Lutz sent her to prison.

CITY MORTALITY.—The whole number of deaths reported at the office of the Board of Health last week was 300. Of this number, 223 were of the United States; 60, foreign; unknown, 17; from the Almshouse, 10; people of color, 21; from the country, 28. The deaths and interments of soldiers were 47.

PAYMENT OF CITY BOUNTIES.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to eight men. During last week the sum of $194,393·60 was disbursed by the Commission having charge of the bounty fund.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE.—The work on the new Chesnut street bridge is progressing more rapidly at the present than for some time past. The delay in its completion has been caused by the iron-work not being ready, the contractors having been waiting to place it in position since July last. Another of the principal causes of the delay in completing the bridge in a shorter period, was the difficulty, almost insurmountable, of providing vessels for the transportation of materials, in consequence of the large number taken up for the Government service. Most of the stone for the abutments, &c., was brought from Maine, and the want of vessels and the high rates of freights have tended materially to embarrass the contractors. The bill now pending before Councils, having passed one branch, provides an appropriation to pay the contractors for the iron-work, being an amount due them in addition to the sum heretofore appropriated. The structure will be both ornamental and substantial when complete.

SHOOTING AFFAIRS.—A young man named Charles W. Walker was arrested at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, on Saturday night, upon the charge of being drunk. When the officer seized hold of him he drew a pistol, and the weapon was discharged. He was held in $800 bail by Alderman Plankinton, to answer the charge of attempting to shoot the officer, and for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

During a disturbance at a lager beer saloon at Sixth and Chesnut streets, on Saturday night, a young man named George C. Collins was shot. Jacob Ketchum, one of the participants in the row, was arrested, and held for a further hearing.

MAYHEM.—George Ross, who was arrested and locked up by Officer Simler on Saturday afternoon, bit a companion through the nose in a cell at Fifth and Chesnut streets. When arrested he bit the index finger of the officer's right hand, and drew a revolver. The accused is a desperate fellow. It is said that he was one of the crew of the pirate *Sumter*, and deserted and gave valuable information to our Government. He was recaptured and sentenced to be hung by the pirate Semmes, but again managed to effect his escape.

FAST YOUTH.—A lad of about seventeen summers was arraigned before Alderman Swift, this morning, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon. A gentleman left the property in charge of the boy, who was somewhat intoxicated at the time. He jumped into the vehicle and drove off, at the same time indulging in sundry other drinks. When arrested he was beastly drunk, and was unconscious of what he was doing. He was committed to answer.

COUNTRYMAN ROBBED.—This morning Maria St. Clair and Mary Ann Smith were before Alderman Jones, upon the charge of robbing a countryman of fifty dollars. The verdant individual was enticed into a low den kept in College avenue, where his fair friends soon managed to relieve him of what few valuables he possessed. They were committed for a further hearing.

AN OLD THIEF IN LIMBO.—Edward Pendleton, alias Dutchy Long, is the name of an old thief who has just been out of prison a week or two. On Saturday night he was again caught foul. He picked some man's pocket of a watch. He was committed for trial by Recorder Enew.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make and material, from 25 to 30 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

RUME 824, KONTINENTLE HOTEL, 6TH STORY.

Mister STOAKS & Company, wan price close makers:—I arrov in your citty on Satterday nite punschewally 4 hours after time, and the koachmen formed an arbor of whips for me 2 walk under, at the warf, and the perliteness of sed proffeshen is astonesheu. I apose more nor 20 uv em asked me if I wanted 2 ride. As I allus ride wen I dont no ware I'm goin 2, I peritely refuzed their disinterested invitashun. On my way up chesnut street past yure stoar I saw several soots for soljers, them hireline of that fiend, gorillar, abolishen ape, Linkin, in yure winders. On dismountin of my weerid form on a high stul in the baggage rum of sed tavern, I rote off the foilerin pome, which I dedikate to yu:—

SONNIT ONTO A SOLJIR.

On Seein a Soot in Stoakes' Winder, under the Kontinental.

Bloo-koted monster! thow goist 4th,
Arm'd with thy rifle and sharp-pinted bayonet,
Whore pecked end with Sutherin blud is wet,
I halt thee! tool end minyun uv the North!
Put on a Dimmekrat them cote and pants,
Put in his hand a gun with pecked eend,
Then toot a fife and he's a Linkin feend,
Who thirsts for blud of dimmekratic saints.
Monster unacheral, by Niggerism hatched,
Thousands and moar of Dimekrats youv'e slane
Whoo I never rally 2 the poles again,
To vote as wuns they did, a tikkit all unskratched,
Avaunt! yore work our party is undooin,
To us your kote uv bloo menes jest bloo rooin.

yures with skorn, A. W.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

MCCALLUM & CO. have two large and commodious stores for the sale and display of their beautiful new and unique designs of Carpetings. Their wholesale department is situated just above Fifth, on Chesnut street, No. 509 and their retail store, No. 519 Chesnut street. They make it an inducement for offices and Banks to patronize them.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."—This is a good motto at all times, but it applies with special force in purchasing sewing machines. For this reason buy the "Florence," sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, in preference to any other. It is the best sewing machine in the world, and is so pronounced by hundreds of the most prominent families in the city, who now have them in use. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. Numerous families, in various portions of the country, after trying many other machines, have decided that the "Florence" is beyond comparison, the best family machine in the world.

ZEPHYR GOODS.—A new display can be seen at the S. E. corner of Arch and Seventh streets: together with a fine assortment of woollen goods, suitable for the season.

THE SHERMAN OIL COMPANY will deliver to their subscribers certificates of stock on and after the 15th of November.

There only remain a few thousand shares of this valuable Company. They have four wells in operation, and the best oil is produced from them, and it is very valuable for refining purposes. Their office is No. 524 Walnut street. The subscription price is now only $2 50 per share.

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

THE VARYING TEMPERATURE OF THE SEASON is rapidly producing colds, coughs, and pulmonary affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful; and what may seem trifling coughs and colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came" in many cases results in laying the seeds of consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured, and is the standard remedy for all coughs, colds, and pulmonary affections, its long established reputation being a guarantee of its efficacy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

TO-MORROW will end the most exciting political campaign of the age. The result is set down as a certainty by everybody, of course. Nothing could be more certain, however, than that the best place in Philadelphia to buy the best and cheapest Coal is at W. W. Alter's, No. 957 N. Ninth street.

PHOTOGRAPHS of all styles executed at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Superior life-size photographs in oil colors; beautiful styles ivorytypes, and superb cartes de visite.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—James Duff vs. William B. Dodson and John B. Adler. An action of replevin, arising out of a question as to the rent of the livery stables on Prune street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. The plaintiff (Duff) claims that he is the owner of the property by purchase at Sheriff's sale, and therefore not responsible for the rent sought to be recovered. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Robert A. Prettyman vs. W. J. Crans, executor of Jacob Albright, deceased. Verdict for plaintiff, $617·30.

Wm. A. Simpson vs. J. & L. Woodcock. Verdict for defendant.

Wm. H. Kern to use, &c., vs. Chas. T. Cornell, and to assess damages as to Wm. & Jas. Bonstead. Verdict for plaintiff, $300.

Levan & Adams vs. John D. Hael. Verdict for plaintiff, $612·14.

George Wunder and wife to use of said wife vs. Joseph Carmichael. An action to recover damages for the cutting down by defendant of certain shade trees on plaintiff's property. Jury out.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—Thomas Boyd was this morning convicted of bigamy. His first wife he married in Ireland, twenty-nine years ago, and his second in this city last February. Unfortunately for him they are both still living, and confronted him in court

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, November 7.

The Stock Market is rather dull this morning, with the exception of Coal Oil shares, which are more active, and prices better. Maple Shade sold at 44, an advance of 4; Egbert at 5½; McElheny, 6⅞@6¾; McClintock, 6¾; Philadelphia and Oil Creek 2; Rock Oil at 4¾; and Dalzell at 9¾.

Government bonds are firmer, with sales of 5-20s to notice at 101⅛, coupons off; and 10-40s at 94½; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 106⅞@107.

Pennsylvania 5s are selling at 93¾. New City 6s 102, and old do. at 99¾.

Railroad shares continue dull but steady. Reading sold at 68@68¾; Pennsylvania Railroad at 68¾, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 150, an advance of ½; 45½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 83 for Lehigh Valley; 51 for Elmira preferred; 32¾ for Philadelphia and Erie, and 48 for Long Island.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. 69½ was bid for Second and Third; 34½ for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 16 for Arch street; 29 for Green and Coates; and 25½ for Girard College.

Canal shares are inactive, and prices are rather lower, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation common at 32, which is a decline; 74 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 95 for Morris Canal common, and 14½ for Susquehanna Canal.

In Bank shares there is more doing, with sales of Farmers' and Mechanics' at 139; Commercial at 57; and Girard at 49; 125 was bid for Philadelphia; and 28¾ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'.

The Money Market continues easy. Loans on call are freely offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; prime paper is scarce, and quoted at 8@9 per cent.

Gold has declined 2@3 ℔ cent. since Saturday evening. The market continues dull; opening at 243; fell off, and sold at 240½ at 10 o'clock; advanced and sold at 241⅞ at 11; 244⅛ at 12; declined and sold at 243½ at 12½ P. M.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 7.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Continental	2¾	400 sh Seneca Oil	3½
200 sh do	2¾	100 sh Petr Centre	3¾
200 sh do	2¾	200 sh Keyst'e Oil	2 81
800 sh Bruner	2	200 sh do b30	2¾
1400 sh Egbert Oil	5½	300 sh Excels'r Oil	1½
400 sh do	5½	150 sh Reading R	68¾
100 sh do	5½	100 sh do b5	68¾
100 sh El Dorado	2¼	100 sh McClintock	6¾
300 sh Phil. & Oil Ck.	1 1-16	400 sh Olmstead	3
600 sh do	2	100 sh Story Farm	3
100 sh do	2½	1000 sh Great Basin	3¾
100 sh do	2 1-16	100 sh Sch. & Oil Crk.	2

FIRST BOARD.

$250 U.S.5-20s	104½	100 sh McElheny Oil	6¾
$4500 do c.	101	100 sh do b30	6⅞
1500 do c.	101½	500 sh Egbert Oil	5¾
$1000 U. S. 10-40	94¾	100 sh do s5	5½
1700 U.S.7 30..new..c.	99	500 sh do b15	5¾
$1000 Penna 5s c.	93¾	101 sh Read. R. R.	69
$1500 City 6s, new	102	57 sh do	68¾
$5000 City 6s over 70	99¾	100 sh do b10	69
2 sh Far & Mec Bk	139	100 sh do b10	69
8 sh Commercial Bk	58	200 sh do b10	68
6 sh Girard Bank	49	150 sh do c.	67 94
100 sh Penn Min b50	22	100 sh Swatara Coal	10¼
100 sh Organic Oil	⅞	100 sh Hyde Farm	3
100 sh Dalzell Oil	9¾	2 sh Sch. Nav com.	31⅝
800 sh Rock Oil	4¾	300 sh do	31
1200 sh Ph & Oil Ck.	2	30 sh Cam & Am	150
200 sh McClintock c	6¾	50 sh Penna RR	68¾
500 sh Maple Sh s5	44	20 sh do	68¾
100 sh do s30	44	200 sh Reading R	67⅞

—Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	243	12 M.	244⅛
11 A. M.	241⅞	1 P. M.	243½

Market very dull.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal	8½	8¾	Beacon Oil	1	2
Big Mountain Coal	6	6¾	Seneca Oil	3	3¼
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	12	14½	Organic Oil	s	⅞
Green Mt. Coal	5	5¾	Franklin Oil		1
N. Carbondale	2	3	Howe's Eddy Oil		1½
New Creek	1	1¼	Irving Oil	6½	7¾
Feeder Dam Coal	⅜	1	Pope Farm Oil	s	1¾
Clinton Coal	⅞	1	Densmore	8½	8¾
Diamond Coal	20	20½	Dalzell Oil	9½	9⅝
Swatara	s	10¼	McElheny	s	6¾
American Kaolin		3	Roberts Oil	2½	3
Penn Mining	21¾	22	Olmstead	s	3
Connecticut			Noble & Delamater	8½	8¾
Keystone Zinc	2¼	2½	Hibbard	s	2¼
Excelsior Oil	s	1⅝	Story Farm		3
Big Tank	2		Bruner	1¾	1⅞
Continental	s	2⅞	Petroleum Centre	3¾	3⅞
Farrell		2½	Egbert	s	5½
Oil Creek	5	5¼	Allegheny River		1½
Maple Shade Oil	s	44	Curtin	9	9¾
McClintock Oil	s	6¾	Phila & Oil Creek	s	2
Pennsylvania Pet.	1	3	Bull Creek	4	
Perry Oil	3	4½	Germania	1¾	1⅞
Mineral Oil	2½	2¾	Corn Planter	7½	7¾
Keystone Oil	2⅞	2⅞	Rock Oil	s	4⅞
Venango Oil		¾	Tarr Farm		3
Union Petroleum	2⅞	2⅞	Sch. Oil Co.	1½	..

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

MONDAY, November 7.—The inclement condition of the weather has mostly suspended business this morning.

There is not much export demand for Flour, but holders are firm in their demands; sales of 1000 bbls. Broad Street Mills extra on terms kept secret; small sales to the home consumers at $10·25@10·50 for superfine, $10·75@11·25 for extras, $11·50@12·50 for extra family, and at higher figures for fancy lots. There is very little Rye Flour offering, and it commands $9@9·25. In Corn Meal there is nothing doing.

There has been more activity in Wheat, but at some decline from Saturday's figures. Sales of 15,000 bushels at $2·50 ℔ bushel for fair Western; $2·55 for prime do; $2·50 for Southern do.; $2·60 for Amber; and $2·88 for choice Kentucky white. Small sales of Rye at $1·70@1·72. Corn is scarce; and yellow has advanced to $1·75. Oats are in good request, and 4000@5000 bushels Delaware sold at 80c. In Barley and Malt no transactions.

There is very little activity in Paints, but prices are steady. Small sales of dry White Lead at 18c., and in oil at 18½c. Red Lead and Litharge sell at 17c.

There is very little doing in Plaster. A cargo of Soft sold at $5 50 ℔ ton.

Potatoes are in moderate request, and prices are steady. Prince Albert and Peach Blows sell at $1; Mercers at $1·15 @1 25; and white shipping lots at $3 25@3 50 ℔ bbl. Sweet Potatoes sell at $2 75@3 ℔ bbl., as to quality.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls. at $1 77@1 78.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, November 7.—Beef Cattle continues dull at about former rates. Extra Western and Pennsylvania steers are selling at 15@16½c., the latter for choice; 13@14½c. for fair to good; and common at from 9@12c. ℔ pound, as to quality. About 2800 head arrived and partly sold at the above rates.

135 head Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 15@16.
80 " A. Kennedy, Western, 15@17.
85 " D. Chain, Pennsylvania, 8½@9½ gross.
90 " J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 8½@9½ gross.
33 " J. Seldomridge, Western, 13@16½.
112 " E. McFillen, stock cattle, Western, 6@7 gross.
104 " G. Shomberg, Western, 15@16.
120 " P. Hathaway, Chester co. and Western, 13@16.
40 " Jones McClese, Chester co. and Western, 12@15.
105 " Christy & Brother, Western, 13@15.
130 " M. Ullman, Western, 15@16.
94 " Owen Smith, Western, 13@16½.
100 " James McFillen, Western, 14@15.
118 " P. McFillen, Western, 13½@15½.
40 " B. C. Baldwin, Chester county, 13@14½.

Sheep are in good demand, and prices well maintained. About 4800 head arrived and sold at from 7½@11½c. per pound.

Cows continue scarce, and prices have advanced. Springers are selling at $35@70, and cow and calf at $45 up to $90 per head, as to quality.

Hogs.—About 3000 head arrived, and sold at from $15@17 the 100 lbs. net. Market dull, and prices rather lower.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr B. Vanneman, Smith, Key West, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr H. Blackman, Gandy, Norfolk, Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Victoria (Br.), Christian, 21 days from Miragoane, with logwood to Thomas Wattson & Sons. 12th ult., at Miragoane, John Duncan, seaman, a native of Philadelphia, died and was buried. October 31, 7 P. M., saw a large fire bearing SSW, stood for it, and found a vessel, apparently American, of 300 tons, on fire from stem to stern; spars all gone and floating about; laid as near as the fire would permit till midnight, hoping to pick up some of the crew, but saw none; when we left the vessel was burned to the water's edge, and must soon have gone down.

Barque Speedwell, Dixon, 3 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co. 2d inst., lat. 40 30, lon. 69 10, was boarded by a boat from the Rebel privateer Chickamauga, on board of which Captain Dixon was ordered with his papers, and having on board, as passengers, a lady and child, was bonded for $18,000 in gold, and allowed to proceed after taking on board Captain Thompson and four others, the crew of the schr Otter Rock, which was captured a few days previous, and has since been reported fallen in with, scuttled, and abandoned; the Otter Rock was from Bangor for Georgetown, with a cargo of potatoes. Captain Dixon says he learned on board that the schr Goodspeed, before reported, was destroyed by the Chickamauga, and not the Tallahassee.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Evans, 14 days from Tampa Bay, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Brig American Union, Smith, 14 days from New Orleans, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Alert, Clark, 22 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Schr Pearl, Brown, 12 days from Portland, with headings to Isaac Hough & Co.

Schr Eliza, Higgins, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Schr C. A. Stetson, Stevens, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse to George B. Kerfoot.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

MIRAGOANE—Barque Victoria, Christian—[illegible] logwood T Wattson & Sons.
KINGSTON—Schr Alert, Clark—[illegible] tons logwood [illegible] fustic D N Wetzlar & Co.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Rooms, No. 1105 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, November 2, 1864.—Our friends in the different counties throughout the State are requested to telegraph the returns of the Presidential election at the earliest possible moment, addressed to "GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq., Secretary Union League, Chesnut street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia."

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.
WIEN FORNEY, }

TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

In consequence of the great pressure of war and political news upon our columns to-day, we are obliged to throw out several columns of advertisements. We trust our patrons will bear with us for a day or so, knowing that the success of the great political contest in which we are engaged will make ample amends for whatever inconvenience in this respect they may be put to.

TO UNION MEN.

The history of all past political contests declares the fact that the cause of a party's defeat is generally PREMATURE CONFIDENCE OF SUCCESS.

Let not the battle which is to be fought on the morrow add another such example to the long roll of political failures. We have a sure conviction that the righteousness of our cause and the integrity of our candidates will give us victory. The Democrats are working; let us not be idle. They will spare no exertions to gain success. Every vote within their reach will be polled, every fraud which is possible be perpetrated, and every falsehood which ingenuity can invent be publicly circulated. Let not the glorious victory almost within our grasp be lost by the supineness of the supporters of the cause of Union and Liberty.

Let every loyal man not only poll his own vote, but take with him friends who will serve the double purpose of swearing to his right of suffrage, and of exercising themselves the dearest privilege secured to freemen.

By all you hold most sacred, we call upon you not to fail to do your duty to your country in this hour of her need. Fathers, while your sons are battling for the Union against traitors at the South, will you not fight and conquer their aiders and abettors at the North? They will win glory with the bayonet; do your duty, and you will win as great a fame with the ballot.

Mothers, wives, do not let your sons and husbands who are left to protect and support you at home, desert your sons and brothers who are living in the tented field. Do not let them falter for an instant in the path dictated by duty as well as honor.

Let us bring out the whole strength of the Union party. The Keystone State is not certain for the cause of freedom. We *believe* that she will keep her escutcheon unsullied, but the future is shrouded in impenetrable night. Suppose that by *six* majority the State is lost to us, and by a few digits she be compelled to cast her twenty-six electoral votes for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. Would your conscience ever again give you peace, when you thought that such a disgrace might have been prevented by a little exertion on your part? Every man has an influence; and when you neglect to vote, you may prevent a dozen friends from doing their duty. Example is contagious, and let your example aid the cause of liberty and law.

Again we call upon you, by all you hold most dear, to do your part in the coming conflict.

"Now by your children's cradles, now by your
father's graves,
Be men to day, O Northmen! or be for ever
slaves."

Yes, slaves condemned to the worst of bondage — that caused by loss of national honor.

Do your duty, and all will be well; fail, and the rising sun of Wednesday shall shine upon a nation of freemen grovelling in the dust before the haughty autocrats of the South!

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor, and to wait."

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

All government in this country is founded on the consent of the governed. That consent is expressed both in the making of the laws by popular representatives, and in the choosing of the officers who are charged with the execution of the laws. The people effect these ends by suffrage, and the will of the majority prevails.

To ascertain what that will is, the elections must be free, and conducted according to law. This is duly provided for by State and national legislation. When the election is held, and the result regularly announced, it is the duty of the minority to submit. Otherwise the process of taking the sense of the people would be worse than an idle ceremony.

It may happen that some informality, or even fraud, is alleged in taking the popular vote. In such case the law supplies a remedy. The question of fact must properly be referred for trial to some tribunal having jurisdiction in the particular instance. If a seat in Congress is contested by rival candidates, that body hears and determines the controversy, it being empowered by the Federal Constitution to judge of the qualifications of its own members. If the contest arise out of an election to a municipal office, the matter may be inquired into by a State court, and settled in accordance with the election laws of the State.

Any citizen, in questions of this kind, may appeal to the proper authorities to adjudicate the points in dispute. It is no uncommon thing, when a candidate or a party is defeated at the polls, for those who are declared beaten to accuse the other side with unfairness and the like. But accusation in these cases is most often rested on no better basis than the feeling of disappointment and discontent which succeeds failure at the ballot-box.

But public justice is not satisfied with such loose and groundless imputations of dishonesty, whether made against individual voters or a whole political party. When an election is held, and the issue of it is regularly ascertained and proclaimed, it is to be presumed to have been a legal, free, and fair election, unless the contrary is made evident in a due and lawful manner. If that should be done, then the election is pronounced void by the authorities having the right to pass upon the question. It is not, indeed, always possible to show conclusively in a court of law that the elective franchise has been wrongfully interfered with or fraudulently exercised. But the law can take no account of such disabilities or accidents. It deals and can deal only with facts made apparent in some formal and authentic way.

If, then, an election goes against any individual or party, neither has any right to treat it as a nullity only because it is suspected that the successful candidate or party employed improper means of any kind to bring about the result. Such a privilege, if allowed, would soon put an end to all elections, since it would be useless to hold an election of which the result would not be binding on a minority beyond their unlimited and irresponsible discretion. Nor is there any extremity which, in a state of civil society, would justify the violent and irregular revolt of a minority, or an apparent minority, of voters against the decision of the ballot-box. And yet when we hear persons talking about having "a free election or a free fight," there is no understanding what they mean, except on the hypothesis that they may set any election aside which they choose to charge as not having been free, and that they may be the sole and final judges of the truth or falsehood of their allegation.

All such language is very silly, as well as mischievous, unless those who use it intend in advance to abide the result of an election provided they carry it, or to begin a revolution if they do not. If that were their purpose, then they would be altogether unworthy of the right of suffrage, which they would enjoy themselves, while ready to deny its practical and legitimate results to others.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Those who vote for McCLELLAN must necessarily at the same time cast their suffrages for GEORGE H. PENDLETON. It is, therefore, of as much importance to an intelligent citizen to ascertain the record of the candidate for Vice-President as it is that of the nominee for President. Let us, therefore, see what Mr. PENDLETON said on the 18th of January, 1861. Rising in his seat in the House of Representatives, in the presence of the whole nation, he uttered the following words as the candid exponents of his opinion:—

"My voice to-day is for conciliation; my "voice is for compromise. I beg you, gentle-"men, to hear that voice. If you will not; if "you find conciliation impossible; if your dif-"ferences are so great that you cannot or will "not reconcile them, then, gentlemen, *let the "seceded States depart in peace; let them "establish their Government and empire, and "work out their destiny according to the "wisdom which God has given them.*"

Consent to a peaceful dissolution of the Union! Shatter at one blow the glorious edifice on which WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON, HAMILTON and FRANKLIN worked! Yield to traitor hands the millions which it cost to purchase Florida and Louisiana! Such are the doctrines advocated by GEORGE H. PENDLETON. And this very man daringly demands of the North their aid to place him in a position in which he can carry into execution his cherished scheme. No loyal man can support a candidate who openly acknowledges such sentiments.

But Mr. PENDLESON, after a pause, grows affectionate and magnanimous. He wishes to testify his love to the Southern States. He says:—"They (my constituents) love the "Union above all things; but if a dissolution "is inevitable they want it in peace. "If these *Southern States cannot be con-"ciliated*—if you, gentlemen, cannot find it in "your hearts to grant their demands—if they "must leave the family mansion, I would sig-"nalize *their departure with tokens of love.* "I would bid them farewell so tenderly, that "they would forever be touched with the "recollection of it, so that if ever, in the vicis-"situdes of separate existence, *they should* "desire to come together with us again under "one government, there should be no pride to "be humiliated, there should be no wound in-"flicted from my hand to be healed. They "should come, and be welcome to the places "they now occupy."

"Signalize their departure by tokens of love;" "Bid them farewell so tenderly." Yes, we would be tender and loving; we would give them tokens of departure in the shape of some ore extracted from our iron hills, and write on their memory the remembrance of the tender farewells with the blood of the retiring traitors. "If we cannot conciliate the South"—conciliate the South! as though it was the duty of the National Government to attempt to "conciliate" her rebellious children. The cannon, sword, and bayonet should be the means of conciliation until their enmity is subdued, and they take their places as forgiven suppliants in the national household.

Mr. PENDLETON will be obliged hereafter to exert his influence in a less extended sphere, and deliver his "conciliatory" speeches to an audience less august than the National Legislature.

HOW McCLELLAN WILL SECURE PEACE.

The Chicago-Belmont Democrats claim that McCLELLAN will restore peace to the country, but they cannot tell the people how they will give us peace. HENRY S. FOOTE, who advocates McCLELLAN in the South, lets the cat out of the bag by announcing that if McCLELLAN is elected, a plan for peace will be proposed by two conventions, composed separately of Northern and Southern delegates. The Southern delegation will decide, says Mr. FOOTE, that *"reconstruction under the Federal Constitution is alike inexpedient both for the North and the South."*

There is the Democratic plan for peace—a division of the country—the establishment of a Southern Confederacy. FOOTE is frank, but his frankness is inopportune. Honest men will understand *now* what they are to expect from McCLELLAN's election. Will they continue to urge his claims to the Presidency with the inevitable conclusion staring them in the face that, if elected, to conciliate the South he stands ready to acknowledge its independence?

WILLIAM B. REED WRITES A LETTER.

Mr. WILLIAM B. REED has at last rushed into print. Whether he believes McCLELLAN's cause so secure or so hopeless that it is beyond the reach of his public endorsement, no one can certainly tell. He, the head of the Peace Democrats, has, however, chosen, on the eve of the election, to lecture the people of Maryland upon their duties and dangers. He is horrified at the idea of the Rebels and traitors of that State remaining away from the polls to-morrow. In his opinion that was the cause of the triumph of the new Constitution at the recent election. They refused to perjure themselves at the bidding of REVERDY JOHNSON; will they do it any more quickly at the mandate of WILLIAM B. REED?

It is impossible for want of space for us to publish Mr. REED's letter at length. It will make votes for Mr. LINCOLN wherever it is read. But we cannot refrain from giving a few extracts from it, which are the distinct utterances of the ablest Democrat in Pennsylvania, and the man who would probably control the feeble intellect of GENERAL McCLELLAN, if by any mad decree of fate he should be raised to the Presidency.

He begins by insulting the War Democrats by the following boast:—

"My object will be frankly and precisely to "state why I, and those who think with me—and "the class is far from inconsiderable—support "the Chicago nominees. And here let me say "two prefatory words—one thing must be "clearly understood, that *there is no re-"traction, or withdrawal, or modification "of the opinions* which, as you know, "during the last long years of sorrow "or terror I have written or spoken. It is in no "impracticable tone that this is said. It is "no obstinate adherence to opinion, simply be-"cause it has been expressed. But, these "opinions of the recent past were founded on a "faith which had stood storms, and dangers, and "persecutions, and been, as it were, burned into "me so thoroughly, and I have watched the "realization of my forebodings so anxiously "that it *would be a simple wrong to honesty "and common intelligence to disavow convic-"tions now when their triumph is to be assured,* "or in the more trying hour when, in the "event of disaster, the penalty for holding them "is to be enforced. I go back to 1861, and I go "over my record (and every man has a right to "a record of his own), and I say to you, that in "*what I then said, or have since said, or written as "to this war, its conduct, its aim, its certain result, "and the necessity of stopping it I am not con-"scious of one word I wish to blot.*"

He thus strikes a blow at the right of coercion:—

"I deny, as I have ever done since this experi-"ment of civil war has awakened me to the truth, "that the Federal Government has any right, "under the Constitution, to coerce by arms any "one or more of its great constituencies."

He thus predicts the result of McCLELLAN's election:—

"Without meaning to quote General McCLEL-"LAN's exact words, I understand his promise to "be this:—That on his inauguration he will, in "absolute, generous good faith, without pausing "on petty preliminary formalities, offer to the "South propositions of reconciliation; and in "that *he will exhaust all the resources of the states-"manship with which he will be surrounded, to "make reconciliation effectual.*"

The statesmanship with which "he will be surrounded" will of course be that of Mr. REED, and Judge WOODWARD, and Governor SEYMOUR, and VALLANDIGHAM.

After two columns of elegant whitewashing, in choicest language, over the blood-stains upon General McCLELLAN's character, he recites the articles of his belief as follows:—

"I have faith that General McClellan will do to "the military service of the country, whether it "is to be active or not, the prompt justice of free-"ing the white soldier from the contamination "of the negro, and *stop at once the great source of "pestilent mischief, negro recruiting.*

This means that two hundred thousand negro troops, now in the service, are to be discharged, and their places filled with the white men, for whom he professes such love.

He winds up his budget of treason with the following ingenious plan for stopping the war, for which he deserves a patent, were it not for the prior discovery of PENDLETON and VALLANDIGHAM—we mean the plan of withholding supplies. Read this:—

"The destruction of real capital, daily and "prospectively going on, is frightful. Capitalists "begin to see it. *The poor banking institutions, "in despair, are putting on the livery of ruin.* The "doom of actual desperation, and with it panic, "may come at any moment, and yet no one has "courage and manliness to say, as I hope the "new President will say, *that there is but one "remedy, one mode of possible escape, and that is, "to stop running further in debt. If this necessity "puts an end to war, none are responsible but those "who have so recklessly squandered so much in the "beginning.* If these hopes are disappointed—"then I must bear the penalty—not a new one—"of confidence misplaced."

FUGITIVES FROM SERVICE.

In his plan for producing peace, HENRY S. FOOTE insists that the North shall consent, after two Republics are formed, to enter into a treaty with the South, and *an extradition clause must be embodied therein, providing for the restoration of fugitives from service.* What are Northern freemen to think of such an insolent and degrading proposition? Shall we consent again to have these Southern slaveholders driving over our free land in pursuit of the poor hunted-down fugitive seeking the breath of liberty? If we wish to witness such humiliating scenes, why, vote for McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. But if we would have all men breathe the air of freedom—if we would keep the slavedrivers' feet from our soil, vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WE CLIP the following from the *Age* of this morning, which is another proof of the "high moral tone" assumed by that intelligent journal:—

KERNELS.

1.—The *true* Lincoln "*Platform*"—
A vigorous *prostitution* of the war!

2.—Shakespeare for next year—
"All's well that ends *Welles*!"

3.—A. Lincoln's idea of the "Ship of State"—
A *Dictator*-ship!

4.—Birds of a feather—
Mary Ann Pitman, and *Merry An(a)drew* Johnson!

5.—The two *Joes* (curs?)
Bo (bean) *ker*, and *Jo-ker*.

CONSISTENT.

That truthful, loyal, meek, and consistent sheet, the Philadelphia *Age*, publishes the three following editorial paragraphs this morning. An intelligent citizen may think there is some slight incongruity in them.

"The Abolitionists have virtually given up "Pennsylvania. They know that they have "'gone up' in the Old Keystone."

This is to insure confidence.

"Democrats and Conservatives! If any one "is sick, take him to the polls in a carriage. If "any one should be wavering, cheer and instruct "him with your counsel and example. Poll "every vote."

This is to excite enterprise.

"The election in Pennsylvania may be close. "One vote may decide it."

And this is to mingle in the cup of joy a salutary precaution.

So that their sinking cause can be aided, what cares the *Age* for truth or consistency?

AGAINST GENERAL McCLELLAN we have no dislike, personally; but we hate his associates and his platform. The Chicago platform is a compromise with traitors, and PENDLETON is a sympathizer with Rebels in arms, against the country. Such associates would ruin the best cause and best candidate, and McCLELLAN will sink forever beneath the tide of popular indignation. He may well say, "Heaven defend me from my friends!"

A WORD TO LOYAL MEN.

HENRY S. FOOTE, a Rebel Senator, has written a letter on the subject of peace, and how it is to be attained, but, in reality, it is little else than a word of encouragement to Rebel sympathizers in the North. He tells them that he believes McCLELLAN and PENDLETON will be elected, and says:—

"*I confess that I feel no little interest in "the result of that contest, believing, as I "do most confidently, that many of the sup-"porters of* McCLELLAN *and* PENDLETON "*are as good States Rights men, and as sin-"cere devotees to the South, as are anywhere "to be found. I look forward with feelings "of the most lively satisfaction to the "triumph which I do not doubt they will "shortly achieve over the most shameless "usurpers of power that the world has yet "known.*"

After this additional evidence that the South is anxious for the success of McCLELLAN, what loyal man will lend him his support to-morrow? Men of the North, ye who have lost sons, brothers, and fathers in the war forced upon you by the South, will you play into the hands of the Rebels by voting for their Northern candidate, GEORGE B. McCLELLAN?

A THOUGHT FOR CHRISTIANS.

Last evening the Rector of the Church of the Covenant of this city addressed the following exhortation to his congregation, before commencing his sermon. It is so condensed, and yet so powerful an epitome of the great issues at stake to-morrow, that all who read it should unite in practically adopting the suggestions contained therein:—

"Before entering upon the immediate topic of this evening's thought, which has no special connection with national affairs, I desire, in view of the momentous issue which this week must be decided, earnestly and affectionately to suggest to the members of this congregation, that they individually set apart some portion of the morning hours between five and nine o'clock on Tuesday next, for earnest supplication to the Supreme Disposer of Events, the God of nations, and the only Giver of all right victory, that of His infinite and sovereign mercy He will so direct the people of these United States in their choice of a Chief Magistrate,

"That treason and rebellion may be rebuked and subdued.

"That the majesty of law and government may be maintained.

"That the integrity of the nation may be preserved.

"That truth and justice may be triumphant.

"That wickedness and oppression may be forever cast down.

"That the hideous crime of human slavery may no longer pollute this land.

"That a genuine and universal freedom may reign through our borders.

"That a righteous peace be established,

"That God's gospel may be extended,

"His name magnified,

"His Church enlarged,

"His Will be done upon the earth as it is done in Heaven.

"I trust, beloved, that you all can pray such a prayer from the very bottom of your hearts, and that a united petition to this effect will rise from the members of this flock on Tuesday morning next."

BUSINESS ITEMS.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY AT MILFORD, DEL.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

MILFORD, Del., October 27, 1864.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON.—Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiries as to how and when the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Milford, Del., was robbed, I will briefly state to you the facts to the best of my knowledge. On Saturday, August 13, 1864, the Cashier, J. W. Adkins, Esq., and myself closed the bank at about 4 o'clock P. M., and did not enter the bank again until about 8 o'clock A. M. on Monday morning, which was the 15th day of August.

The bank was entered by the burglars at the front door; at what time I can't say; I suppose on Sunday night, for the reason: some of the party who robbed the bank was about the hotel all day Sunday and Saturday night and could not have been in the bank any *great length of time*. The safe was one of L. LILLIE'S PATENT BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which cost the bank *five hundred dollars* about three years ago. The mode of entering the safe was by *drilling* a small hole near the keyhole into the lock, and filling the lock with powder and blowing the Safe door off, causing to the bank the loss of $40,000, which caused stoppage of the bank and the derangement of our business matters very much. I have given to you the statements very brief, and I am in hopes you will excuse my brevity, but I have given to you the essential facts, I believe.

I remain, very respectfully, yours,

W. N. W. DARSEY, President.

The Safe referred to above can be seen at EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFE Store, at No. 16 S. FOURTH Street.

CHAMBERSBURG, August 13, 1864.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:—

Gentlemen:—We forward you this day our Salamander Safe, which we purchased from you a few years since, and which passed through the great fire resulting in the destruction of our town. It affords us great pleasure to inform you that our books, papers and money, in fact everything within the Safe, were, after opening it, found to be in a perfect state of preservation.

We forward you for exhibition a gum blanket which was in the Safe at the time of the fire, but, as you will perceive, bearing not the least mark of the great heat through which the Safe passed. From the fact of our store being located in Franklin Hall, the largest building in town, the condition of everything within the Safe exceeds our most sanguine expectation. You will please repair the Safe and forward it to us at your earliest convenience, as we are fully satisfied that no other make of Safe can be a better protection against fire.

Yours, respectfully,

MILLER & CROFT.

CHAMBERSBURG, October 10, 1864.

MESSRS. EVANS & WATSON:—

Gentlemen:—I had one of your small sized Safes, No. 8, in my house when it was burned among many others in our town, by the Rebels, on July 30. It was exposed to a tremendous heat, but am happy to inform you that all its contents were saved, and in good condition. Being a very small Safe, and exposed so long to so great a heat, I can recommend your make to all wanting a good Safe.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN P. COLBERTSON.

More of the same good quality of FIRE-PROOF SAFES on hand and for sale at

EVANS & WATSON'S
Salamander Safe Store,
No. 16 S. Fourth street.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.
No. 609 Chesnut street.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.
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The Finest Quality Flour
Of the Choicest Brands,
Fresh Ground.
Just received by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth.

Pianos! Pianos!

WELCK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

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I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

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SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

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NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS',

No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

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Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of
BEAUTIFUL
COTTAGE FURNITURE,
And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-2m

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

LEONARD GROVER............Director

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1864,
FIRST APPEARANCE OF
GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.
Only time, most positively, of Boildieu's very favorite Grand Opera,
LA DAME BLANCHE.

Theodore Habelman............George Brown
In which he has this season won the most flattering comments from the critics of New York and Boston.
Joseph Hermans............Gaveston
Mr. Hermans assumes this comparatively light role to give strength to the cast.
Isidor Lehman............Dickson
From Royal Opera, Berlin, (his first appearance).
Anton Graff............McIrton
Madame Bertha Johannsen............Anna
M'lle. Sophie Dziuba............Jenny
From Imperial Opera, (her first appearance).
Madame Zimmermann............Marguerita
Peasants, &c., by Grand Chorus.

LA DAME BLANCHE has proved this season one among the *greatest successes* of the Grand German Opera. The very great strength of the cast, the perfection of the grand chorus, the brilliant and spirited ensemble, seem to give a degree of pleasure seldom obtained in Opera.

HABELMAN sings, incidentally, ROBIN ADAIR.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1864,
Only night, most positively, of
ROBERT LE DIABLE,
GRAND OPERA BY MEYERBEER.
KARL FORMES,
His first appearance since his return from Europe, as Bertram.
The role in which he made his first appearance in London and America, esteemed one among his greatest assumptions.
FRANZ HIMMER,
His first appearance as Robert.
THEODORE HABELMAN,
second appearance as Raimbauld.
Madame JOHANNA ROTTER,
Her first appearance as Alicia, in which she has this season made an enthusiastic success in New York and Boston.
Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN,
Second appearance as Princess.
Miss THERESA WOOD,
Her first appearance as Elena.
The remaining cast by Company.

ROBERT is rendered entire by the Grand German Opera Company, with extra Orchestra, stage band, *et al.* Upon its first presentation in New York and Boston thousands were unable to obtain access to the Academies of Music.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864,
Only Night, most positively, of Gounod's Grand Opera,
FAUST.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1864,
Only time, most positively, of Von Weber's Grand Opera,
DER FREISCHUTZ.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864,
Only time, most positively, of Halevy's Grand Opera,
THE JEWESS.

With its grand cast. It will be impossible to repeat this very favorite Opera, which upon two occasions during the New York season was witnessed by the LARGEST ASSEMBLAGE ever congregated at Opera in the entire world.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Secured Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle or Balcony............$1·50
Admission to the above places............1·00
Family Circle............50
Amphitheatre............25

Doors open at 7. Overture at 8.

Seats may be secured for any night of the Opera Season, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and GOULD'S MUSIC STORE.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE),

Who will open on
THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1864,
FOR THE WINTER SEASON
ON WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

The MANAGERESS is determined to make the entire Winter Exhibition remarkable in equestrian history, as grouping together a grand bouquet of talent never excelled in the profession in any part of the world.

ADMITTANCE.

First Tier............50 cents
Second Tier............25 cents
Private Boxes, from............$3 to $5 each

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Evening performance commencing at 8 o'clock. See distributing bills.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7 and 8,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

First time in this city, in a new and thrilling romantic play in 3 acts, by John Oxenford, styled
THE MONASTERY OF ST. JUST; OR, THE JEWESS OF MADRID.

To conclude with the farce of SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after MONDAY EVENING, November 7, doors open at 7, at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Saturday Afternoon, ELEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when will be produced THE FORTY THIEVES

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7 and 8,
Will be presented for the last time,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; Or, THE DARK DEED IN THE WOODS!

Jonathan Rodsdale............McKEAN BUCHANAN
Martha Rodsdale............Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN

THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

Supported by the principal members of the Company.

On Wednesday, first time of a new Prize Tragedy, entitled THE PLEBIAN DAUGHTER; Or, A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.

Seats may be secured from 9 till 3 o'clock. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSES CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 7 and 8.
The performance will commence with
ALL HALLOW EVE.
After which,
LATEST FROM NEW YORK.
To conclude with the Farce of
JONES' BABY
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN FOUR CHARACTERS.
Seats secured six days in advance.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,
Nos. 146 and 148 N. FRONT Street.
Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

FOR COUGHS AND COLDS, USE MARSHALL'S PINE TREE TAR DROPS. Excellent. Convenient for the pocket. Sold by the druggists. 11-2-1m*

NOTICE.
BURNING SPRING OIL COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Persons holding receipts are requested to call at No. 113 CHESNUT Street and receive certificates for same.

J. C. FRYER,
11-2-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, November 3, 1864.—The Pamphlet Laws for the last session can be had at this office. HENRY BUMM,
11-4 City Treasurer.

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS
AT
MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED AS CLERK, IN A Store or Office, by a young man who writes a fair hand. Moderate salary expected. Good references given. Address "Active," at this Office. 11-1-3t

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $3000 to $5000, in a sure and lucrative business. Address M. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10 a

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE—TWO OF these splendid houses, west of Broad, on Reed street. All modern conveniences. Only $3500 wanted. A rare investment. Apply at this office. Good trade will be taken. 11-1-6t*

1864. FALL 1864.
GLENN ECHO MILLS,
GERMANTOWN.
McCALLUM & CO.,
WHOLESALE
CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO.,
RETAIL DEPARTMENT,
No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,
11-7 tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

ATLAS OIL COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Office, No. 521 Walnut Street, Room No. 20.

200,000 SHARES—PAR VALUE, $5.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

1st. This Company owns (1-6th) one-sixth land interest in lot No. 21, on *Hyde and Egbert Farm*, containing about one acre, on which is situated the *Jersey Well*, now flowing about (350 bbls.) *three hundred and fifty barrels per day*. This interest is situated on the celebrated Hyde and Egbert Farm, which has proved itself to be one of the great oil basins, a large, flowing well, of some 1200 barrels, having been struck within a few days.

2d. The one-sixty-fourth (1-64th) working interest in lots 7 and 9, on Hyde and Egbert Farm, known as the Keystone Leases, on which there are two producing wells known as Keystone Wells 1 and 3, and another well in process of boring, and from the well-known character of the property, we have every reason to expect a second Jersey Well. This interest is also situated on the above celebrated farm, and a well is now being tested on these lots with every indication of being a very large well. In fact, when the above mentioned well was struck it was the general impression that it was the new Keystone Well No. 4.

3d. The one-half working interest, being one-fourth of all the oil produced from *Railroad well*, on Miller Farm, on Oil creek, now producing about twenty barrels per day. The oil from this well commands a higher price than any other oil on the creek, on account of its superiority for refining purposes. This Company have ordered one of the new patent air-pumps, and it is confidently expected that when it is in operation it will bring the yield up to some one hundred barrels per day.

4th. One-twentieth working interest in "Breed Town Lease," on the celebrated *Story Farm*, containing 3½ acres. The working interest have bought a new patent blower for a well on this lease that did produce large quantities of oil; and as there is also a new well going down on this lease, the yield to the company will be largely increased.

5th. Fifty acres in fee simple on Cherry Run, about one and a half miles above the celebrated "Reed Well," nearly one-half of which is bottom land. On adjoining lands above and below there are a number of derricks going up, and wells in process of boring. The character of Cherry Run property has been fully tested. Every Well sunk has produced more or less oil. The Reed Well is doing some 300 barrels, Antrim Well 150 barrels, and Prince Well over 100 barrels, and a number from 50 to 100 barrels per day.

The books of the Company are still open for a limited number of subscriptions, at their office, No. 524 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20. 11-7-6t

SHERMAN OIL COMPANY.

Incorporated October, 1864.

CAPITAL, - - - $1,000,000.

OFFICE, No. 524 WALNUT STREET,

ROOM NO. 26.

100,000 SHARES, $10 PAR VALUE.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, $2·50.

NOTICE.

Certificates of Stock will be ready for delivery to subscribers on and after the 15th instant. A few Shares can yet be had at subscription price, $2·50 per share.

The property of the Company consists of one hundred and thirty nine acres in fee, on OIL CREEK, and producing interests on the STORY and GEORGE WASHINGTON McCLINTOCK Farms, *now yielding about twenty-five barrels of oil per day.*

From present receipts the Company will very soon be in a position to pay a Dividend on the Capital Stock.

H. C. CORFIELD,
11-7-6t SECRETARY.

A CARD.—BELCHER & CO., PROPRIETORS OF CENTRAL EATING HOUSE AND DINING ROOMS, No. 431 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Tender, by medium of the public press, to their numerous patrons and friends, their warmest thanks for liberal encouragement most generously bestowed; and promise to add still further attractions and improvements, and use every endeavor to merit the continued support and patronage of the general public of Philadelphia and vicinity. 10-17-3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL OF THE

UNION LEAGUE,

THIS EVENING,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

Hon. CHARLES GILPIN,
Major McMICHAEL,

AND OTHER DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS,

WILL ADDRESS THE PUBLIC. It

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
ATTENTION!

A Special Meeting of the Club will be held

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 8 O'Clock.

A full attendance is requested, as business of great importance will be transacted.

All members having LAMPS in their possession will turn them in, as it is expected the Club will turn out in great force

ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

GEORGE INMAN RICHE, President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Jr., Secretary. It

WAR! WAR!—WARS BEGIN WITH good intentions, but where do they end? Who can foretell? At first war for Union. Then war for subjugation. War for confiscation. War for emancipation. War for negro suffrage, for political and military offices, and for social equality. War against Mormons in Utah; against Spaniards in Hayti; against French in Mexico; against monarchy in South America; against English in Ireland; against entity in Hungary and Germany; against slavery everywhere; against monarchy everywhere. War against objectors at home. War for old prejudices. War for new passions. War! War! It*

TO THE UNION VOTERS OF PHILADELPHIA.—At a Meeting of the Executive Committee of the

MERCANTILE UNION CLUB,

held on November 1, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this Club will present to the ward giving the largest increased pro rata vote for the Union Electoral Ticket, compared with the October vote, the

SPLENDID TRANSPARENCY

carried by the Club in the procession, October 8, representing "Our Flag supported and defended by the Army and Navy."

Resolved, That Marshal JAMES D. KEYSER be empowered to carry the above resolution into effect.

C. J. HOFFMAN, President.
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary. 11-7 3t

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL donations have been received for the National Sailors' Fair, Boston, March 1—

Cash	$10 00
Mrs. J. P. Steiner	5 00
Geo. W. Hill	10 00
Dr. Fyfe, goods valued at	50 00
Mrs. Dr. Wallace, books valued at	20 00
J. O. Meade, goods valued at	20 00
G. W. Hill r goods valued at	8 00
Amos Hoborn, goods valued at	8 00
Gouldthwait & Co., goods valued at	2 50
J. F. Young & Co., goods valued at	25 00
J. E. Kingsley & Co., cash	50 00
Mrs. E. Burkhardt, cash	5 00
Mrs. E. A. Souder, cash	25 00
Episcopal Recorder	6 00
F. Leypoldt, books valued at	60 00

Also, bronzes from Cornelius & Co.; ferrotypes from Master E. Wallace; afghan from Mrs. Newhall; fancy articles from Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Major Green, Mrs. A. H. Barris, Mrs. R. Sharp, Miss Smith, Miss M. A. Clark, Miss Cooper, Mrs. W. P. Hacker, Army Aid of Norristown; afghan from Mrs. J. Hazeltone; F. Brown, Jr., 4 cases ginger; W. W. Strothers, two busts of General Grant; fancy articles from Mrs. Rhea Barton, Miss Trautwine, Mrs. S. & W. Canby, Mrs. J. S. Young, Mrs. W. S. Boyd.

It* MRS. D. HADDOCK, JR., Treasurer.

NATIONAL SAILORS' FAIR.—AN EFFORT is about being made to establish a "Home," free to seamen and marines disabled in our naval service. It is proposed to raise funds for the purpose by a Great National Sailors' Fair, to be held in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 9th of November, to be open ten days. The managers of the Soldiers' Home of Philadelphia propose to co-operate in this most laudable and patriotic enterprise by furnishing a table at the Fair, to be conducted by a committee of ladies from their number. This being the first call made in behalf of the noble-hearted and meritorious sailor, they apply with confidence to every class of their fellow citizens to aid them by contributions in money or articles of taste and utility, in order that Philadelphia may be creditably represented. Contributions may be left at the Soldiers' Home, cor. of RACE and CROWN Streets, with Mrs. D. HADDOCK, Jr., Treasurer, or at her residence, No. 805 PINE Street.

The following additional donations have been received for the National Fair.

Previously acknowledged	$2204 00	L. Krause	$5 00
J. B. Lippincott & Co., books, value	100 00	C. D. Cleveland, books, valued	22 00
George W. Childs, books, valued	100 00	Wm. G. Perry, books	
Thomas Smith	50 00	Lindsay & Blakiston, books	
M. W. Baldwin & Co	50 00	W. S. & A. Martien & Co., books	
H. H. G. Sharpless	25 00	McCallum & Co.	25 00
Wm. H. Gatzmer	10 00	C. M. Jones	10 00
S. A. Mercer	10 00	Dr. James Kitchen	10 00
Edwin W. Lewis	10 00	John M. Atwood	5 00
Chas. L. Sharpless	10 00	Mrs. Wm. V. Pettit	5 00
Wm Howell	15 00	Geo W. Vogel, in goods, valued	33 00
Joseph Patterson	10 00	Rapsen, N. Eighth street, goods, val.	20 00
Mrs. E C K Latimer	10 00	Geo. A. Morse, fruit cake	
John W. Lynn	20 00	Mrs. Davids, fancy articles, valued	10 00
Wm. R. Hanson	10 00	R. K Stewart, goods	
Vm. L. Bradford	5 00	Com. Stewart, valuable collection of minerals	
Wm. Rushton, Jr.	5 00	The Press	20 00
F D Sherman	5 00	G. C. S.	10 00
S. W. Bell	5 00	D. Mershon	5 00
Cash	10 00	James A. Waters & Co.	5 00
Cash	5 00	Mrs. John Sill	5 00
E. H. Worne	5 00	Miss Washington	2 00
Mrs. C. Hayes	5 00		
Field & Keehmle	20 00		
The "Press"	12 50		
"Evening Bulletin"	12 50		
John Dobson	10 00		
Sevill Schofield	10 00		
S. M. Felton	15 00		

Charles Williams	5 00
Horstman Brothers & Co., goods valued	150 00
Thomas Dolan, goods valued	85 00
Bailey & Co., Photograph Album	35 00
Joseph Harrison, four pictures	
Mrs. W. R. Lejee, fancy articles	20 50
Thomas C. Garrett, ring	8 00
Lewis Ladomus & Co., castor	8 00
E. Clinton & Co., brushes	50 00
John A. Brown, cash	50 00
J. E. Gould, cash	10 00
A. A. Shumway, cash	10 00
Mrs. John Eisenbrey, cash	5 00
Mrs. C. Sinnickson	5 00

The Committee particularly request those having donations for the Fair, in articles for the table or money, to send them without delay.

Mrs. D. HADDOCK, Treasurer.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Managers of the Mercantile Library Company for renewal of Certificate of One Share of Stock, No. 2014, standing in the name of MARY THOMPSON, the same having been lost or mislaid. It*

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA will be held This (MONDAY) Evening at the ELECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE, NINTH Street, below Locust. Subject for discussion, "Female Medical Education." The public invited.

It* T. P. BLAKE, M. D., Secretary.

FIFTH WARD NATIONAL UNION Party.—A meeting of the Union Men of the Ward will be held at GOOD INTENT HALL, No 602 SPRUCE Street, on MONDAY, November 7, at 7½ P. M. Division officers are particularly requested to attend.

11-5-2t* I. S. ATKINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY FUND COMMISSION, No. 112 PRUNE Street.

PHILADELPHIA, November 4, 1864.

Until further notice the following bounties will be paid to men duly enlisted, and on and after this date mustered into the military or naval service of the United States and credited to any Ward or District of Philadelphia:—

For twelve months' recruits, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For two years' recruits three hundred dollars.

For three years' recruits, three hundred and fifty dollars.

And to enrolled citizens who furnish in advance of draft—

For one year's substitutes, one hundred dollars.
For two years' substitutes, two hundred dollars.
For three years' substitutes, three hundred dollars.

11-5-6t R. P. KING, President.

OFFICE OF CALDWELL OIL COMPANY, rear of No. 218½ WALNUT Street, second story.

Certificates of Stock of the CALDWELL OIL COMPANY will be issued upon presentation of receipts at the office of the Company, on and after

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

CHARLES M. SITES,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, November 5, 1864. 11-5-3t

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF OIL BASIN Petroleum Company, No 148 S. FOURTH Street. The Directors of this Company have declared a Second Monthly Dividend of TWO PER CENT., clear of tax, for the month of October, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 12th to the 15th inst., inclusive. WM. S. LANE, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, November 3, 1863. 11-4 3t*

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY.—Dividend Notice.—The Directors of the above Company have declared a Dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 16th inst., at their Office, No. 7 Farquhar Buildings, WALNUT Street, below Third.

G. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Philadelphia, November 1, 1864. 11-4-4t*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, }
PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after 15th inst.

Powers of Attorney for collection of dividends can be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

11-4-1m Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of the "Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company of the City of Philadelphia" are now open at the Office of the Company, No. 402 CHESNUT Street.

11 4-3t* A. B. KEITH, Treasurer.

ARMY, NAVY, AND CITIZEN'S Clothing Embroidered. Shoulder Straps, Wreaths, &c., in style unsurpassed, at very reduced prices.

FARR,
Merchant Tailor,
10 3 2m No. 10 NINTH Street, above Chesnut.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, FINE CLOTHING, REDUCED PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN ARMIES—THE EFFICIENCY OF ONE AND DEMORALIZATION OF THE OTHER.

From the Herald.

One real truth has finally made its way into the heads of the Southern leaders, generals, soldiers, and even editors, and that is that a complete demoralization prevails in the Southern armies. Hood's vagrant marauders, wandering miles from the line of march, announce it at every farm house where they can steal a chicken or a dollar; and Hood himself announces it in general orders; Early does the same; Davis tells it, whispers it, shouts it, and makes as much as he can of it in the Gath and Askelon of the Confederacy; and the Richmond *Enquirer* declares that the Rebel army "will not fight in retreat;" that it is worthless as an army; and that if it is not reorganized the Southern cause is lost.

All this is undoubtedly true. Since the first year of the war there has not only been no improvement in the Rebel armies, and in the effective war power of the Rebellion, but there has been actual deterioration in all. At the commencement, the prospects of the South were auspicious for success in war. On that side were all the officers of the old army who were supposed to have any more than ordinary ability—Albert Sydney Johnston, Joe Johnston, Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, Lovell, Gustavus Smith, Longstreet, Magruder—all supposed them to be very great men. And one of the products in leadership of the first year of the war was Stonewall Jackson.

The South had in its President a man who was supposed to possess for war administrative talent of the highest order, and it had as many men as it could handle, and more than it could arm. Its population fell into line also, and assumed a military form with great aptitude. Bull Run, the first considerable battle, was a most decisive Southern victory. It seemed as if the South would go into existence as an independent nationality, without the necessity of any real struggle. Our advances made in the West were made with such uncertain steps that we were never certain of any acquisition. And in the East the military Southern success at Bull Run was followed by the annihilation of McClellan on the Peninsula, of Pope in front of Washington, and the advance of the Rebel forces into a loyal State. The Rebellion went ahead splendidly.

But how is all this now? On our part there has been an immense progress. We have grown into the war, and have great armies. Since the accession of General Grant to the chief command those armies have been handled with a purpose and a skill beyond all praise. We are making gigantic strides to the final success. Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Knoxville, Atlanta, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Coal Harbor, the Weldon road, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, Cedar creek. Such is the summary of the blows delivered in these later months of the war, and they have brought the Rebellion to its knees. Every one has had great results, and those results have not been suffered to escape. And under the great soldiers that the war has made—under Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas—we shall go on in the future in the same magnificent way.

On our side, in the same period, there was a most abundant will on the part of the people; but as to all other material necessities of war, we were in a state of helplessness. We had hardy, brave, and earnest men in overwhelming numbers, and that was all. We had no man able to put them to the proper use. Fifty thousand of them died without any result. Our part of the war was administered with a general and particular imbecility without parallel. Every functionary was busy with contracts, and the enemy was left to do as he chooses. Our senior Major-Generals were Butler, Fremont, and McClellan, and their most distinguished subordinates were Halleck, Pope, and Burnside. None of these were able to handle properly ten thousand men. Great battles were great, purposeless slaughters; and even when the enemy was driven it had but little better effect upon the war than when it was the other way.

While we have made this splendid progress, while our armies have become efficient, and all the worthless leaders have been set aside, the South is where it was in the first year of the war, if even it is no worse. Its great leaders, chosen from the start, have all proved failures; nor has it found any new ones. Johnston is laid aside as worthless—he was one of the Bull Run heroes—and the man that was put in his place is Hood. Beauregard was another Bull Run hero—he also has proved a failure; but fortunately, he is not yet laid aside. Bragg was another great leader, and has almost constantly failed in the many attempts he has made. So has Longstreet.

Lee is the only Southern leader who has maintained an even respectable reputation through the hard trials of war. All of our present great soldiers have been developed and brought forward in and by the war; but where are the new men that the war has brought out in the Rebel armies? The first and the last of them is Hood. Perhaps the Rebel armies are not absolutely worse now than at the commencement, but they are no better; and the fact that makes them seem worse is that in the commencement they fought with our raw and newly raised men, and now they fight with steady, well-trained veteran soldiers.

This makes the contrast, and shows to the Southern leaders the real worthlessness of those troops that they thought were such splendid fellows when they drove our frightened militia from Bull Run. This is the reason why we hear of no more Southern victories except in the Richmond papers. Who remembers the last Southern victory? Chancellorsville, fought eighteen months ago, was the last Southern victory in the East; and Chickamauga, fought a year ago, was the last in the West. And neither of these was a soldier's battle, where the two armies are brought fairly face to face and each has a chance to win.

One was a victory over Hooker, the other over Rosecrans; and the battles were lost through the failures of those men, and not of their armies. But they were the last Southern victories, and they will remain the last. Since those battles we have gone forward under other men in one continuous career of triumph, and we will keep on it until there shall be nothing left of the Rebellion but the horrible record it has made in our national history.

SEMMES AGAIN AFLOAT.

WASHINGTON, November 5.—The following has just been received by the Government in reference to the new piratical steamer to be commanded by the notorious freebooter Semmes:—

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, October 18, 1864.—Sir: The English screw steamer *Sea King*, built at Glasgow in 1863, cleared for Bombay, and sailed for London on the 8th inst., with a large quantity of coal, fifty tons of metal, and a crew of forty-seven men, in command of Captain Cobbett.

Mr. Sisco, United States Consular Agent at Dover, says he has reliable information that Captain Semmes is to have this vessel. From what is known at this office about the *Sea King*, independent of the information of Mr Sisco, I have not the least doubt she is the vessel the steamer *Laurel* is to meet, and that Captain Semmes, with the officers, men, and guns taken out in the *Laurel*, will be transferred to her. Their place of meeting is not known to me.

The *Sea King* is a very fast, strongly built, and fine-looking screw steamer, built of wood, with iron frame, and coppered, about one thousand tons burden, and two hundred and twenty-two feet long, one funnel, three bright masts, ship-rigged with wire rigging, heavily sparred, machinery abaft the mainmast. No doubt her name will be changed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Consul.

THE "DICTATOR."

Her Dimensions and Capacity.

The following letter from Captain Ericsson appears in the Boston *Journal*:—

"NEW YORK, November 2, 1864.—To the Editor of the Boston *Journal*:—In reply to inquiries made by citizens of Boston, I beg to state that the *Dictator* is thirty-one inches out of water at the stern and thirty-three inches out of water at the bow this morning. She must be brought eight inches deeper in order to be in proper fighting trim.

"There are six hundred tons of coal on board, also two-thirds of the stores and nearly half the vessel's complement of shot. The capacity of her bunkers is eight hundred tons, as intended, and her draft is half an inch less than the estimate.

"The engines make fifty-nine turns with the throttle one-quarter open.

"Nothing has occurred to indicate that the *Dictator* will disappoint the expectation of the Navy Department. J. ERICSSON."

DEATH OF MR. E. T. GROVER.—We record with sorrow the death, after a short illness, of Mr. E. T. Grover, brother of Mr. Leonard Grover, which occurred last night, at his residence in this city. Mr. Grover had made many friends in the city, whom it will pain to learn that he is no more whom they appreciated so highly. Because of this sad bereavement there will be no performance at Mr. Grover's theatre to-night.—*Washington Star of Friday evening.*

DRY GOODS.

ZEPHYR GOODS.

JOHN M. FINN,

S. E. Cor. Arch and Seventh Streets,

NOW OFFERS

A Splendid Assortment of

ZEPHYR GOODS,

SUCH AS

WORKED SLIPPERS, of rich and new designs.
ELEGANT CHAIR PATTERNS AND PIN-CUSHIONS.

ALSO,

ZEPHYRS

Of All Colors and Shades, at the Lowest Market Rates.

GERMANTOWN WOOL,

In large variety, and at somewhat reduced prices: the finest article of the kind in the country.

STOCKING YARNS,

Of every grade and description.

COMBS,
BRUSHES,
GLOVES,
POCKET-BOOKS,
TRAVELING BAGS,
FANCY BUTTONS, &c. &c.

P. S.—The reader will find a rich DISPLAY of the above ZEPHYR GOODS in Mr. Finn's Store and Window on and after SATURDAY, the 5th inst. 11-5swt 6t

---

FRENCH MERINOES,

FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALES,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.
11-5-3t Above Willow.

MOURNING GOODS.

The attention of buyers is respectfully called to my LARGE AND CAREFULLY SELECTED assortment,

CONSISTING OF

De Laines, Single and Double Width,
Second Mourning De Laines,
Merinoes,
Cashmeres,
Epinglines,
Empress Cloths,
Parissiennes,
Tamises,
Bombazines,
Alpacas, Queen's Cloth, &c. &c.

8-4 THIBET MERINO FOR SHAWLS, very cheap.
THIBET LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.
Also, an elegant assortment of BLACK SILKS.

PERKINS,
11-5-6t No. 9 S. NINTH STREET.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK.

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

STRIPED BROCHE SHAWLS,

FROM AUCTION, AT $5·50.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER.
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
11-5-3t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

KEEP THE RICHEST

FRENCH CHINTZES.

Also, Fast-Colored American and British Prints, Furniture Chintzes, &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,

Have Departments for

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY,
AND GLOVES,

ALL OF THE FIRST GRADES.

EYRE & LANDELL

Find, by adhering to goods of the first quality, they command the very best class of trade.

EYRE & LANDELL

Always keep the first quality of

BLACK SILKS,
BEST BLUE SILKS,
BEST BROWN SILKS,
BEST WINE AND MODE SHADES OF SILKS,
THE RICHEST FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE AND WATERED SILKS.

There is Imported.

EYRE & LANDELL

Keep the Best

BLACK CLOTHS FOR GENTS' SUITS.

FULL LINE OF GOODS FOR BOYS. 10 Emwsim

RICH PLAID POPLINS,

CHOICE STYLES,

NOW OPEN.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11-5-3t Above Willow.

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628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
8-4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

DRY GOODS.

TAGO & BRO., CORNER OF TENTH AND PINE, open Bargains from auction.

"BARGAINS" FROM AUCTION.

1 lot Ladies' merino balmoral stockings, 50c.
1 lot Misses' do do do 25c.
1 lot Fancy colors, stripe, silk scarfs, only $1·50.
1 lot Ladies' merino vests, long sleeves and high necks, $1·62 to $2·50.
1 lot Heavy, double-faced, black silk bonnet ribbon 75c.
1 lot Ladies' black and white, and brown and white wool undersleeves, 50c.
1 lot Ladies' buckskin gauntlet gloves, $1·50.
1 lot Ladies' black, fleecy-lined silk gloves, 31c.
1 lot Hair brushes—old prices—31, 62, 65, and 75c.
1 lot Misses' ribbed merino stockings (white), 31c.
1 lot Gents' fancy colors silk neckties, 25c.
1 lot Portmonnaies, 25, 30, 35, 50, 60c., and $1·00.

Also, several lots of bonnets and trimming ribbons and velvets, ladies', gents', and children's gloves, men's and boys' half hose, fancy colors, and black alpacas, plaids for children, Canton and wool flannels, plaid shirting flannels, 10-4 and 11-4 Marseilles spreads, &c., &c., all Auction bargains. 11-7-3t

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BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES, MAKES, AND GRADES,

At the lowest price.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
11-5-3t Above Willow.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,

VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large stock of Medium-priced

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-28-3m PHILADELPHIA.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

WINTER HOSIERY

AT

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

Has now in store a full assortment of the celebrated makes of

ENGLISH HOSIERY,

IN

BALBRIGGAN HOSE AND HALF HOSE,
BRETTLE'S HOSE, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS,
EXTRA HEAVY SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

IN ALL SIZES, FOR GENTLEMEN.
10-7

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103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and Importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nets cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons. Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and white Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles. Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffling of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LOEBENSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-5

TEMPLE

OF

FASHION.

Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.

Lowest Prices in the city.

BOURNE,
sell-mwsim No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-27-3m

---

TOYS! AND FANCY GOODS!

CONWAY & BROTHER,

No. 853 N. SECOND STREET, ABOVE BROWN,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

We have now open our Fall Stock of German, French, and Tyrolese

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

All of which are of our own selection and importation, to which we invite the attention of dealers. Among our assortment are many [11-8-1m

ENTIRELY NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES.

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER.
144-1y

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK DISPLAY.

Fine Exhibition in Cloak Room of Elegant Properly-Made Garments

FOR LADIES'

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

Rich Velour Cloaks,
Handsome Beaver Cloaks,
Finest Frosted Beaver Cloaks,
Black Tricot and Ribbed Cloaks,
Fine Black Garments,
Water-Proof Cloaks,
Cloaks Made to Order,
Woolen Long Shawls.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Corner Ninth and Market Sts.
11-3-3t

THE NINTH STREET CLOAK STORE.

A Mammoth Stock of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS!
Tricots, Castors, Velours, and Frosted Beavers,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES!
The largest and cheapest stock of
CLOAKS IN THE CITY.
BLACK SILK MANTILLA VELVETS at $7·00 and $8·50 per yard.
A splendid assortment of
DRESS GOODS
at reduced prices, at
McELROY'S,
11-2-2w No. 11 S. NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS,

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARFS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

At less than WHOLESALE PRICES, warranted of the very best material, strong and durable.

The Usual $5 Style we will Sell at $3·50.

FAMILY BIBLES.

A large and elegant assortment, of all sizes and styles, just received from the late Trade Sales. Bought cheap, will be sold at very low rates.

ASHMEAD & EVANS,

(Successors to W. P. Hazard),

11-4stuwim No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

"EXCELSIOR"

WEATHER STRIP,

An economical, efficient, and complete article for the exclusion of

COLD, WIND, RAIN, DUST, OR SNOW,

From the sides, tops, and bottoms of vestibule, front, and other doors, sash, and French windows.

MANUFACTURED, SOLD, AND APPLIED BY

CHARLES BURNHAM,
No. 119 S. TENTH STREET,
10-26-wfm8t PHILADELPHIA.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

ABOVE SEVENTH,

AT HIS OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

Importer and Manufacturer of

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Children is now complete, embracing

EVERY VARIETY THAT WILL BE WORN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Remember the name and number,

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET,

Above Seventh.

I HAVE NO PARTNER OR CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY. 9-27-4m

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LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
sel6-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the last great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,
sel6-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

MILITARY AND NAVAL AGENCY.

E. T. MATHEWS & CO.,

E. T. MATTHEWS, Late of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. } C. G. VANHORN.

Attorneys

For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims Against the United States, or any State Government.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:

No. 808 WALNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED FROM ALL PARTIES.

Pension, Bounty, Prize Money, Back Pay, and similar Claims attended to. Special attention given to Claims for Loss of Horses.

Application by mail attended to as if made in person. No charge made until the Claim is adjusted.

COMPLETE LIST, AT OUR OFFICE, OF ALL PRIZES PAYABLE. [11-1-1m

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SOLDIERS', SEAMEN'S,

AND MARINES' CLAIM AGENCY.

$100 BOUNTY AND A PENSION
To the discharged Soldier who has been wounded in battle.

$100 BOUNTY
To those who have served two years, besides a PENSION to those disabled.

$100 BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
To Widows, Fathers, Mothers, &c., of those who have died or been killed in the service.

$96 PENSION A YEAR
To the Widows and Widowed Mothers of the Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who have died in the service.

PRIZE MONEY, BACK PAY, &c.,
Due the heirs of Seamen and Marines.

THESE CLAIMS, and all others against National and State Governments, promptly collected.

Address or apply to

GEORGE W. FORD, Claim Agent,
10-25-1m DOCK STREET, one door below Third.

$10,000 CAN BE MADE ON A PATENT Medicine, which only wants advertising well, as it is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person who has capital can join the advertiser, or the recipe and all information will be imparted for a nominal sum, so that $10,000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11-4

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. HARRIET PURDON vs. JOHN L. WILSON. Vend. ex., June T., 1864, No. 123.

The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street 63 feet 9 inches to an alley 2 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st of November, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 132 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.
11-5-10t E. H. THORP, Auditor.

REMEDY FOR THE PILES.—THIS EXcellent Medicine is prepared by Henry Cornish, Druggist, and is for sale, wholesale and retail, 50 cents per box, at LANCASTER & WILLS, N. E. corner TENTH and ARCH Streets, Philadelphia.
11* H. E. & W. BRINGHURST, Wilmington, Del.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—TEN DAILY TRAINS! PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG—355 MILES!

The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is now located at the New Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

On and after MONDAY, October 31, 1864, trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—

8·00 A. M.—MAIL TRAIN, with the following connections:—Arrive at WEST CHESTER INTERSECTION 9·05 A. M., and connect with West Chester Railroad, arriving at West Chester 9·30 A. M. At DOWNINGTOWN 9·33 A. M., connecting with train for Waynesburg, and reaching there 11·10 A. M. At COLUMBIA 11·40 A. M., connecting with Northern Central Railroad, and reaching York at 2·50 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. Also, with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, leaving at 2·00 P. M. Arrive at HARRISBURG 1·20 P. M., connecting with Northern Central trains North, thus:—Leave Harrisburg 1·45 P. M., arrive at Sunbury 4·02 P. M., Milton 5·03 P. M., Williamsport 6·15 P. M., Lock Haven 7·50 P. M. [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 10·45 P. M., and Buffalo at 3·15 A. M.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] At HARRISBURG, for points South on Northern Central Railway, leave at 1·30 P. M., arrive York 2·57 P. M., Hanover Junction 3·30 P. M., Hanover 4·45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6·15 P. M. At HARRISBURG, for points in Cumberland Valley, leaving at 1·40 P. M., arrive Carlisle 2·54 P. M., Chambersburg 4·35 P. M., and Hagerstown 6·15 P. M. At TYRONE 6·58 P. M., connecting with Bald Eagle Valley Train, leaving at 7·00 P. M., and arriving at Bellefonte at 9·00 P. M. At ALTOONA 7·40 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there 8·25 P. M. At CRESSON 8·38 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Ebensburg, arriving there 9·40 P. M. At PITTSBURG 1·50 A. M., and there connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

10·00 A. M.—PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1, arriving at Paoli at 11·00 A. M.

11·40 A. M.—FAST LINE connects at LANDISVILLE 2·40 P. M., with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, arriving at Lititz 3·10 P. M., Ephrata 3·33 P. M., and Reading at 4·25 P. M. At HARRISBURG, with an Accommodation Train on Northern Central Railway, for Sunbury and intermediate points, reaching Sunbury at 6·50 P. M. At HARRISBURG with train on Cumberland Valley for Carlisle, arriving there at 5·15 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburg 1·30 A. M., and there makes close connection for all Western points.

1·00 P. M.—PARKESBURG ACCOMMODATION, arrives at Parkesburg at 3·25 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

2·30 P. M.—HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, makes connection at Downington at 4·04 P. M., with train on Waynesburg Branch, leaving at 4·20 P. M., and arriving at Waynesburg at 5·00 P. M. At COLUMBIA, at 6·25 P. M., with Northern Central Railway for York, leaving Wrightsville 7·00 P. M., and arriving at York 7·45 P. M. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7·50 P. M.

4·00 P. M.—EMIGRANT ACCOMMODATION, from 137 Dock street, daily, except Sunday.—Arrives at Harrisburg, 8·45 A. M.; Mifflin, 9·45 A. M.; Altoona, 2·20 P. M.; and Pittsburg, 11·30 P. M. The cars are comfortable, and emigrants or families going West, will find the rates low, and have their baggage, for which checks are given, forwarded by the same train. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, 137 Dock street. Between Harrisburg and Pittsburg a first class car is attached to this train for local travel.

4·00 P. M.—LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, reaches Lancaster at 7·30 P. M., and reaches Columbia at 8·10 P. M.

5·30 P. M.—PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2, reaches Paoli at 6·30 P. M.

8·00 P. M.—PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS, with the following connections:—Arrive—Harrisburg, 12·20 A. M.; Sunbury, 3·25 A. M.; Northumberland, 3·35 A. M.; Milton, 4·08 A. M.; Williamsport, 5·20 A. M.; Lock Haven, 6·55 A. M.; Emporium, 10·12 A. M.; St. Mary's, 11·12 A. M.; Corry, 3·52 P. M.; and Erie, 5·35 P. M. [At Corry close connection is made with Oil Creek R. R., for Titusville and Shaffer's, the present terminus of the Road, thence by Stage or Boat for Oil City and Franklin.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Berwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston, and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, etc., reach Elmira at 11·35 A. M., and Buffalo at 9·20 P. M.] At HARRISBURG, with Northern Central Railway, for the South, leaving at 2·30 A. M.; arrives York, 4·10 A. M.; Hanover Junction, 4·45 A. M.; leaves Hanover Junction 9·30 A. M.; arrives Hanover, 11·00 A. M., and Gettysburg, 1·35 P. M. At HUNTINGDON, 4·19 A. M., with train on Broad Top R. R., arriving Hopewell —— A. M., Mt. Dallas, —— A. M., and connecting thence by Stage for Bedford. At TYRONE, 5·48 A. M., connecting with train on Bald Eagle Valley Road, leaving Tyrone at 8·00 A. M., arrive Bellefonte, 11·13 A. M., and Howard, 12·20 P. M. Leaving Tyrone on Clearfield R. R. at 8·15 A. M., and arriving Philipsburg, 11·00 A. M. At CRESSON, 7·24 A. M., connecting with branch train for Ebensburg, and arriving there 12·30 P. M. At BLAIRSVILLE INTERSECTION, 9·23 A. M., connecting with branch train which arrives Blairsville 10·15 A. M., and Indiana 11·45 A. M. [This train also connects at Blairsville with West Pennsylvania R. R., arriving Saltsburg, 11·20 A. M.] Arrives PITTSBURG at 12·10 P. M., and connects for all points West.

10·45 P. M.—PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, stops only at Downingtown, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Marysville, Newport, Mifflin, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Altoona, Gallitzin, and Conemaugh. At HUNTINGDON, with Broad Top R. R., leaving there at 8·00 A. M., and arriving at Dudley —— A. M., Mt. Dallas —— A. M., and thence by stage to Bedford. At ALTOONA, at 9·05 A. M., connection is made with train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there at 9·45 A. M., and thence by hack to Bedford. Arrives at Pittsburg 2·00 P. M., making close connection with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point. North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad.

For further information apply at the Passenger Station, corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, November 12, 1864.

The steamship NORMAN, Baker, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston on Saturday, November 12, at 10 A. M., and the steamship SAXON, Matthews, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurance effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to
HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
jan-6 No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY, November 15.

The British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain C. F. Poel, will sail for the above port on the 15th November. Steerage $23 in currency.

THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO.,
10-30 No. 102 WALNUT Street.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,

FINANCIAL AGENT AND DEPOSITARY OF THE UNITED STATES,

Receives Subscriptions for the NEW THREE YEARS 7·30 100 TREASURY NOTES, which are convertible at maturity into six per cent.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS;

Also for the

TEN-FORTY BONDS,

interest on both payable in Gold.

10-26-fmw1m W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by

GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
10-21-9m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, By GEORGE J. BOYD, Broker,
10-21-9m THIRD Street.

BANK NOTICES.

CITY NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11-7-6t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 2, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
11-4-5t R. B. SALTER, Cashier.

SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. out of the earnings of this Bank since July 1, 1864, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
11-4-5t E. S. HALL, Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL Bank of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-5-6t S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-5-12t JOHN A. LEWIS, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-5-6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on demand out of the earnings of this Bank for the past six months.
11-2-6t MORTON McMICHAEL, Jr., Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF Philadelphia. FRANKFORD, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand clear of taxes.
11-1-6t W. H. SHAWN, Cashier.

THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-1-6t M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK BANK. PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1864.
The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT., payable on demand.
Stockholders are requested to bring their certificates.
11-1-6t F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' National Bank, PHILAD'A, November 1, 1864.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per cent, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
11-1-6t W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

GIRARD BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 19, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and decide whether this Bank shall become an Association for the business of Banking, under the laws of the United States; and whether it shall exercise the powers conferred by the Act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for banking under the laws of the United States," approved 22d August, 1864; and to take any further action that may be necessary.
The election for Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, November 21, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders, under the charter, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock M.
10-19 wfm no2t W. L. SCHAFFER, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.
The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.
10-21-mwf-10t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

NOTICE. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

NOTICE. BANK OF NORTHERN LIBERTIES. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Bank of Northern Liberties have this day voted to become such an association, and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

NOTICE. CORN EXCHANGE BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to Section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the Corn Exchange Bank of Philadelphia have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t J. W. TORREY, Cashier.

NOTICE. THE CITY BANK. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D. 1864, that the Stockholders of the City Bank have this day voted to become such an association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21-30t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

NOTICE. KENSINGTON BANK, IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1864.
Notice is hereby given, agreeably to section 2 of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling Banks of the Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking under the laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, A. D., 1864, that the Stockholders of the Kensington Bank, in the county of Philadelphia, have this day voted to become such an Association; and that its Directors have procured the authority of the owners of more than two-thirds of the Capital Stock to make the certificate required therefor by the laws of the United States.
10-21 C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of "The Bank of Penn Township," in the county of Philadelphia, held at the Banking House, in the city of Philadelphia, on [illegible] October 20, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were passed unanimously:—
Whereas, The Directors of the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, have procured the written authority of the owners of two-thirds of the capital stock of the said Bank to make the certificate required by the laws of the United States to change and convert the said Bank into a National Association for carrying on the business of banking: therefore,
Resolved, That the Bank of Penn Township, in the county of Philadelphia, shall become, and the same is hereby changed and converted into an association for carrying on the business of banking under the laws of the United States, entitled "An act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and the name of the said national association shall be THE PENN NATIONAL BANK. And the Directors of the said Bank are hereby authorized to do and perform every act, matter, and thing necessary to be done to carry into full and complete effect the intention of this resolution. And the Cashier shall publish notice thereof for thirty days, in the "North American and United States Gazette," a newspaper of the city of Philadelphia, and send like printed notice, by mail or otherwise, to each stockholder, agreeably to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the purpose of Banking, under the laws of the United States." Approved August 22, 1864.
10-21-30t JAMES RUSSELL, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. G. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA VASES, MOTTO MUGS, CUPS AND SAUCERS, TETE-A-TETE SETS AND TOILET SETS, Toy and Fancy Articles suitable for the Holidays.

On Tuesday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at Mackey's Auction Room, No 326 Market street, in lots to suit retail storekeepers, a large assortment of elegant French China Vases, Cups and Saucers, Mugs, Gold band, Toilet and Tete a Tete sets, Cake Baskets, Comports, Spittoons, China Toy Figures, &c., and other articles adapted to holiday sales.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WHITE GRANITE WARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
On Tuesday Morning,
Immediately following the sale of French Chinaware, in lots suitable for city and country retail trade, a large and varied assortment of the above-named wares. Purchasers for the country can get their goods carefully packed at the auction room.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTERS' Stores, Ambulances, &c.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Warehouse, situated on the square between E and F and Twentieth and Twenty-first streets, Washington, D. C., on FRIDAY, November 11, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of QUARTERMASTERS' STORES, condemned as unfit for use, viz.:—

Axes, Carpenters' Tools, Brushes, Bridles, Buckets, Saddles, Saddle Blankets, Stable Brooms, Stoves, Saws, Shovels, Picks, Pans, Halters, Scrap Leather, Portable Forges, Knives, and a large lot of Scrap Iron and Wagon Tire, &c.

ALSO,

Will be sold at foot of Nineteenth street, near Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, immediately after the completion of the sale above referred to, a number of Ambulances, Carts, Medical Wagons, Metallic Wagons, Wagon Bodies, Spring Wagons, &c.

Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five (5) days from the date of sale.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
10-29-13t Depot of Washington.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DISTRICT OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 1103 GIRARD STREET, November 7, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until noon of THURSDAY, 10th instant, for the erection and completion of additional Quarters and Storehouse at Cadwalader Barracks, according to plans and specifications now at the office of John McArthur, Esq., Architect, No. 209 S. Sixth street.

Proposals will state the shortest time required to complete the work, and must be made upon the blanks furnished at this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
11-7-4t Captain and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. CORPS, WASHINGTON, 21st October, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of the 25th day of November next, for furnishing Rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, for the year 1865, viz.:—

Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, New York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington City, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations of eight quarts of beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; or, in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pound of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and a half pound of tallow; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the Commanding officer of each station; the fresh beef, either in bulk, or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of the fore and hind quarters, necks and kidneys—tallow excluded; the pork, No. 1 prime mess pork; the flour, extra superfine; the coffee, good Rio; the sugar, good New Orleans, or its equivalent; and the beans, vinegar, candles, soap, salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:—

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ———, of ———, in the State of ———, and ———, of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B., Guarantor.
E. F. C. D., Guarantor.
——— 186—.

I hereby certify that the above named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1865," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
10-24-m4t Major and Quartermaster.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, November 4, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau, until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 15th day of November inst., for the supply of 100,000 pounds of FRESH BEEF, and 100,000 pounds of FRESH VEGETABLES, at the Philadelphia Station, as required. The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords; and each article must be offered by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by law.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government. 11-4-10t

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GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES,
4-23 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

PIANOS, COTTAGE EXCELsior Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at
MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,
10-7-2m No. 1102 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S

COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by

E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.

Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. aul8-3m

---

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

No. 710 CHESNUT STREET,

Have the pleasure to announce that they are now prepared to furnish

A NEW STYLE OF GAS FIXTURE,

SUITABLE FOR

DWELLINGS, STORES, OFFICES, &c.,

WHICH CAN BE 10-15-1m

LIGHTED BY ELECTRICITY.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW

INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This world-renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF.

And earnestly recommended to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at
HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,
No. 511 CHESNUT Street,
10-4-6m] opposite State House.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. se6-3m

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces.
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-29-4y JOSHUA M. COUSTY.

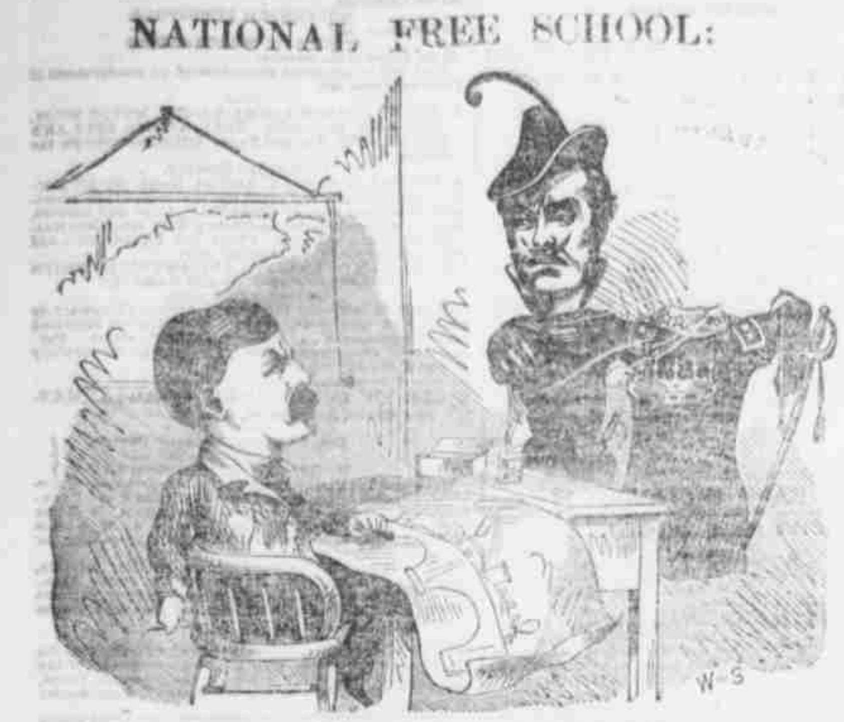
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, WALKING COATS, VERY LOW PRICES, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS. OVERCOATS CHEAP, WANAMAKER & BROWN, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

OF GUNBOAT McCLELLAN,

BY NORMAN WIERD,

It Is Recorded that He Received His Education at a

NATIONAL FREE SCHOOL:



THEN HE WAS TEMPTED!

IN A DREAM:

THEN HIS DREAM WAS REALIZED, AND HE BECAME AN

ORGANIZER!

TO A GREAT ARMY NEAR THE CAPITOL;

AND

YE POLICEMAN

DIRECTED HIM TO "MOVE ON!"

NOT SO EASY, LITTLE MAC.

"Thus conducted, the work of reconciliation would have been easy."—*See McClellan's Letter.*

No, not so easy, Little Mac,
For I was there to see;
You may have had an easy time,
But it was hard on *me*.

I shall remember, Little Mac,
E'en to my dying day,
How in Virginia's miry swamps
Week after week we lay.

Your stars shone brightly, Little Mac,
Your gloves were white as snow;
But *we* poor soldiers, in the mire
Were floundering to and fro.

The Rebs laughed at us, Little Mac,
Who could their mirth condemn?
We toiled like muskrats in the mud,
The negroes toiled for them.

'Twas kindness in you, Little Mac,
To set no negro free,
'Twas kindness to your *Southern friends*,
But rather hard on me.

'Twas manly in you, Little Mac,
To leave our foes their slaves,
They doubtless needed them to dig
Their trenches and their graves.

But 'twas not easy, Little Mac,
For us, worn out with toil,
To meet such foemen as we met
Upon the sacred soil.

They fought us fiercely, Little Mac—
Had nought to do but fight;
Our *guns* were rusty with neglect;
Our *spades* alone were bright.

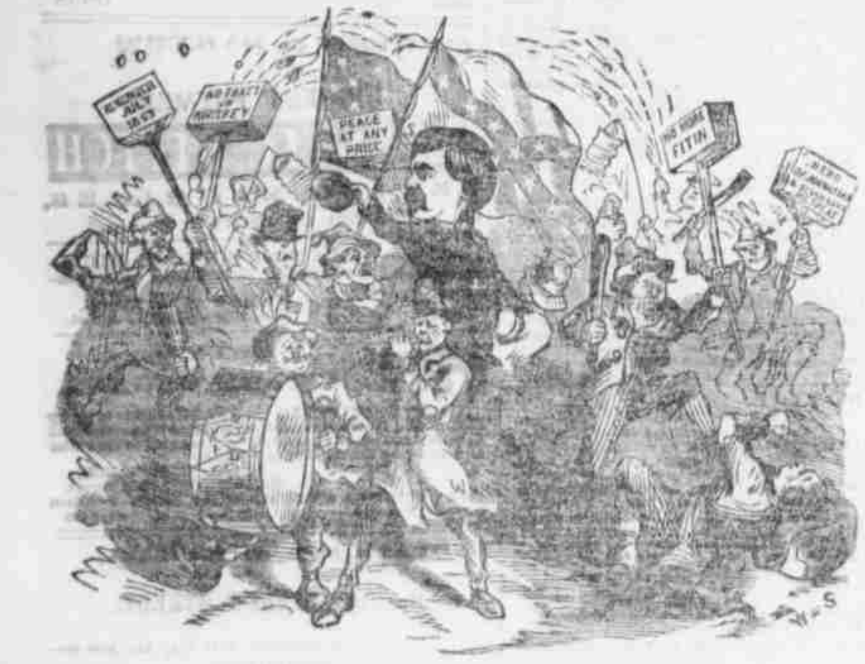
And you remember, Little Mac,
That famous "change of base;"
To us that fought that seven-days' fight,
It was no pleasant race.

You say 'twas *easy*, Little Mac,
But *I* remember well,
'Twas *hard* to see friends fall so fast,
And leave them where they fell.

And all who fought there, Little Mac,
Will tell, and tell you true,
That it's no easy thing to save
Freedom and slavery too.

No, not so easy, Little Mac,
For I was there to see;
And when you try that work again,
Pray do not call on me.

Having Failed to Accomplish Anything He is Banished, and Devotes His Idle Hours to Mixing Discordant Elements.



THE RESULT!

THE NOMINATION OF THE PEACE PARTY.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Peace Men Won't Fight. Oh, No! Peace Men Oppose Taxes on Whisky Because They would thus Indirectly Support the War.

"ARE YOU FOR PEACE, LITTLE MAC?"

"Are you for peace?" Vallandigham said,
"Are you for peace, Little Mac?"
And he gave a slight toss of his head,
And patted him well on the back.

"It's a very strong point," Vallandigham said,
"It's a very strong point, Little Mac!
My platform of peace is much better than lead,
To bring our friend Jefferson back.

"I have traveled the South, as you very well know,
I have traveled the South all through,
And I found that your fame had not traveled slow,
For they were all in favor of you.

"I'm for peace, Little Mac!" Vallandigham said,
"I'm for stopping the war to-day!
If you get on my platform with soldier-like tread,
We can easily manage the pay.

"Planks that are planks!" Vallandigham said,
"Are planks that only mean peace!
And a frown and a shake of your soldier-like head
Will make all hostilities cease.

"Will you call to the crew under Butler the Beast?
Will you call to the crew, Little Mac?
Will you call to the minions that darken the East,
And send them to Yankee-land back?

"Will you say to the hordes of old Lincoln, the King.
Just say to the hordes, little Mac—
They must stop all the war—for 'tis not the thing
To win our friend Jefferson back!"

Then Little Mac leaned quite aback in his chair,
With his foot on the table sat he,
And he answered:—"I reckon that *you* can prepare
Just such a nice platform for me!

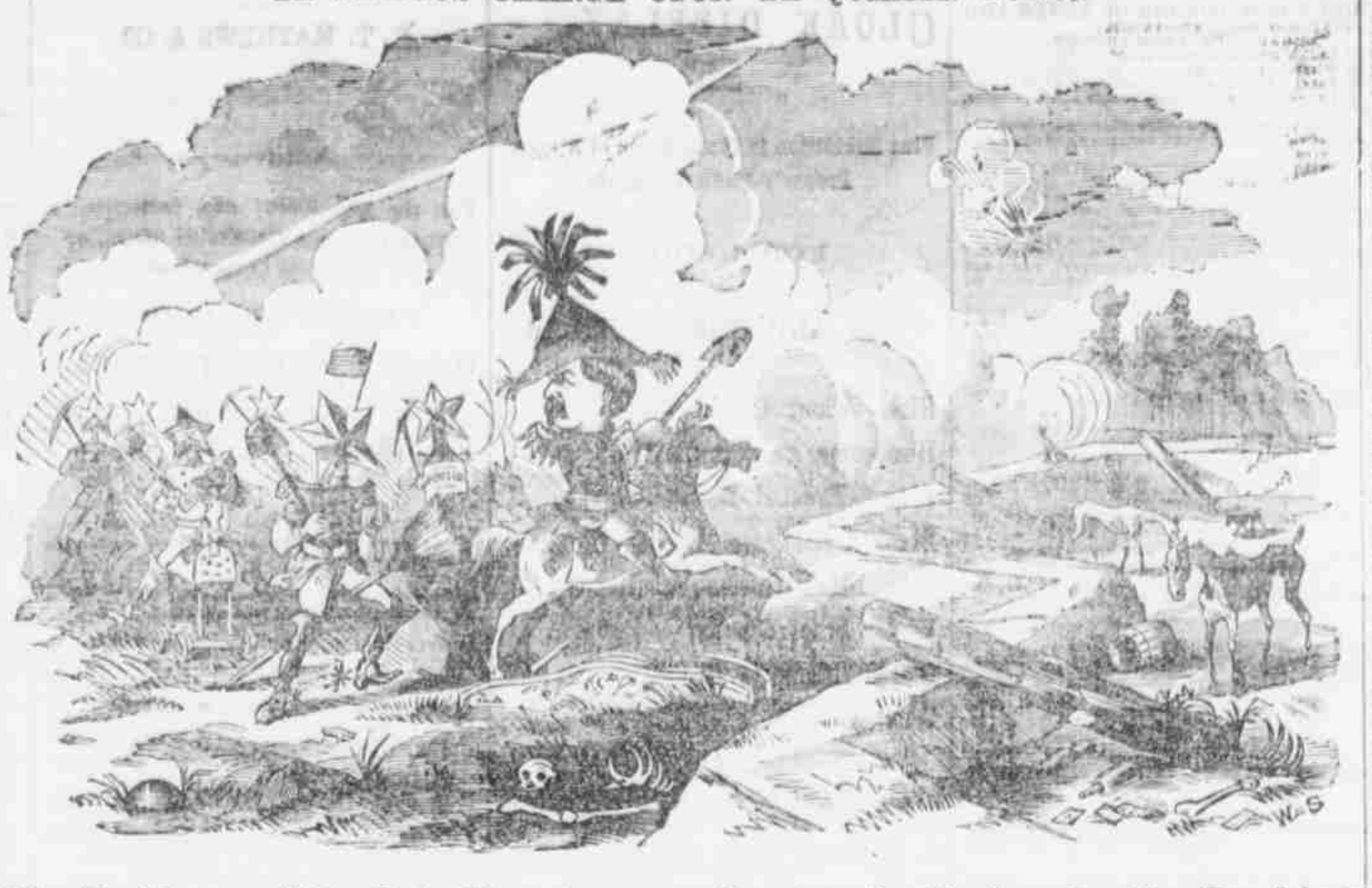
"I'm a soldier, you know! I'm a soldier so brave,
And can fix it just ready to suit;
You go for the platform—'twill do for a show,
And I'll put a *spur* in my boot!"

So Vallandigham Maximus brought out his tools,
For a builder of platforms was he,
And he chalked out a thing with his pencil and rule
That Jefferson gloried to see.

But little Mac thought it was hardly the thing
For a soldier so brave as he,
And he put on the spurs, and gave it a fling
For the people who fell at his knee.

And the platform is there with its tottering planks,
And the soldier is there to-day:—
May they both reach the soft moss-covered banks
Where the river is salt for aye!

YE FAMOUS CHARGE UPON YE QUAKER GUNS!



The Backbone of the Rebellion Appears About to be Broken by the Crushing Blow of a Spade.

HOW McCLELLAN TOOK MANASSAS.

BY OLD NAPOLEON.

Heard ye how the bold McClellan—
He, the wether with the bell on;
He, the chief of all the asses—
Heard ye how he took Manassas?

When the Anaconda plucky
Flopped his tail in old Kentucky;
When up stream the gunboats paddled,
And the thieving Floyd skedaddled,
Then, chief of all the asses,
Heard the word—Go, take Manassas.

Forty brigades wait around him,
Forty blatant trumpets sound him
As the pink of all the heroes
Since the time of fiddling Neros:
"Now's the time," cry out the masses,
"Show your pluck and take Manassas."

Contrabands come flocking to him:
"Lo, the enemy flies—pursue him."
"No," says George, "don't start a trigger
On the word of any nigger;
Les no more of the rascals pass us;
I know all about Manassas."

When at last a prowling Yankee,
—No doubt long, and lean, and lanky—
Looking out for new devices,
Took the wooden guns as prizes,
Says he, "I swow, ere daylight passes,
I'll take a peep at famed Manassas."

Then up to the trenches boldly
Marched he:—they received him coldly;
Nary Reb was there to stop him;
Gathering courage, in he passes;
"Jerusalem! I've took Manassas."

Bold McClellan heard the story:—
"Onward, men, to fields of glory;
Let us show the Rebel foemen,
When we're ready we're not slow, men:
Wait no more for springing grasses—
Onward! onward! to Manassas!"

Baggage trains were left behind him
In his eagerness to find them;
Upward the balloons ascended
To see which way the Rebels tended:
Thirty miles away his glasses
Swept the horizon round Manassas.

Out of sight, the foe, retreating,
Answered back no hostile greeting;
None could tell, as off he paddled,
Whitherward he had skedaddled,
Then the chief of all the asses
Cried, "Hurrah! I've got Manassas."

Future days will tell the wonder,
How the mighty Anaconda
Lay supine along the border,
With the mighty Mac to lord her—
Tell on shaft and storied brasses
How he took the famed Manassas.

LET EVERY man to-morrow not only vote himself, but also see that his loyal neighbor votes.

BE CAREFUL when you vote, to see that your ticket is rightly printed. Frauds are anticipated.

LET EVERY MAN act to-morrow as though the fate of the election depended upon his vote.

THE WAY by which Americans can punish England, insult France, and gain a victory over traitors, North and South, is by electing ABRAHAM LINCOLN President.

VOTE EARLY!—Every vote cast before noon counts two, as the wavering part of our population vote for whichever ticket may lead in the morning.

SHALL THOSE NEGROES who have offered their lives in favor of our Government be rewarded for their devotion by a return to slavery? Not while LINCOLN is President.

AUGUST BELMONT is agent for the holders of the Confederate loan abroad. BELMONT is the head and soul of the Democratic party, and is the sponsor of MCCLELLAN. Will you vote for the Confederate candidate for President?

A WARNING.—Avoid all bets on the approaching election. The law allows no one to vote who has an interest in such gambling. A Copperhead may inform on you, and a valuable vote be lost.

THE WAR has developed a spirit of patriotism in the Northern heart which lay latent previously. Let not the fires on the country's altar grow dim under the influence of the blight of Copperheadism.

IF MR. LINCOLN is elected we will have war for one year, and then permanent peace. If MCCLELNAN is elected we will have either separation or a peace "*respectfully*" asked of armed traitors.

ALL TRAITORS in the North support MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, although all who support them are not traitors. What loyal man would fight a political battle side by side with the sympathizers in the Rebellion?

THE HOPES of the Democracy lay in carrying the States of Pennsylvania and New York. If the Keystone State only does her duty, the Empire State will take care of herself, and the Democratic party be securely stranded on the beach of Salt River.

SUPPOSE THAT ALL OFFERS of compromise should be rejected by the South, would MCCLELLAN say:—

"Wayward sisters, depart in peace!"

We do not know what he would do in such a contingency. He demands our votes unpledged as to his course in such a vital emergency.

GENERAL JOHN A. DIX, a true War Democrat, says:—

"If a man attempts to tear down the American flag, shoot him upon the spot."

General MCCLELLAN, the candidate of the Peace Democracy, says:—

"To use all the arts of diplomacy to induce him to haul it up again."

IF GENERAL MCCLELLAN be elected and should die, PENDLETON would be President; and GEORGE H. PENDLETON said in his place, in the House of Representatives, in January, 1861, that he was in favor of "letting the South depart in peace." Would you, who have favored the war for three years and more, elect a man who has opposed coercion from the beginning of the conflict?

A CHANGE.—The Democracy of JACKSON and JEFFERSON meant adherence to popular rights, devotion to the Constitution, and a determination to maintain the Union at all hazards.

The bastard Democracy of to-day may be defined as—

D evotion to Europe and slavery.
E nmity towards all free institutions.
M ob law in our Northern cities.
O pposition to the taxes and the war.
C onspiracies in the Northwest.
R epudiation of the National debt.
A bandonment of Mexico to France.
C ompromise with traitors.
Y ielding all our territories to slavery.
"Oh! what a fall is there, my countrymen!"

DEMOCRACY IN SOLEMN COUNCIL.

The War Democrats under the table.
Ye Copper Image is being crowned with olives for the want of laurel.
Belmont's gold is on the table.
Peace drapery of flags, Stars and Stripes, and Southern Cross intertwined.

Suggestive portrait on the left.
Very harmonious picture on the right.
One of Seymour's "friends," on the extreme right, "takes a drop to the Little Giant."
Rum and treason appear to be the grand inspirations of this AUGUST assembly.

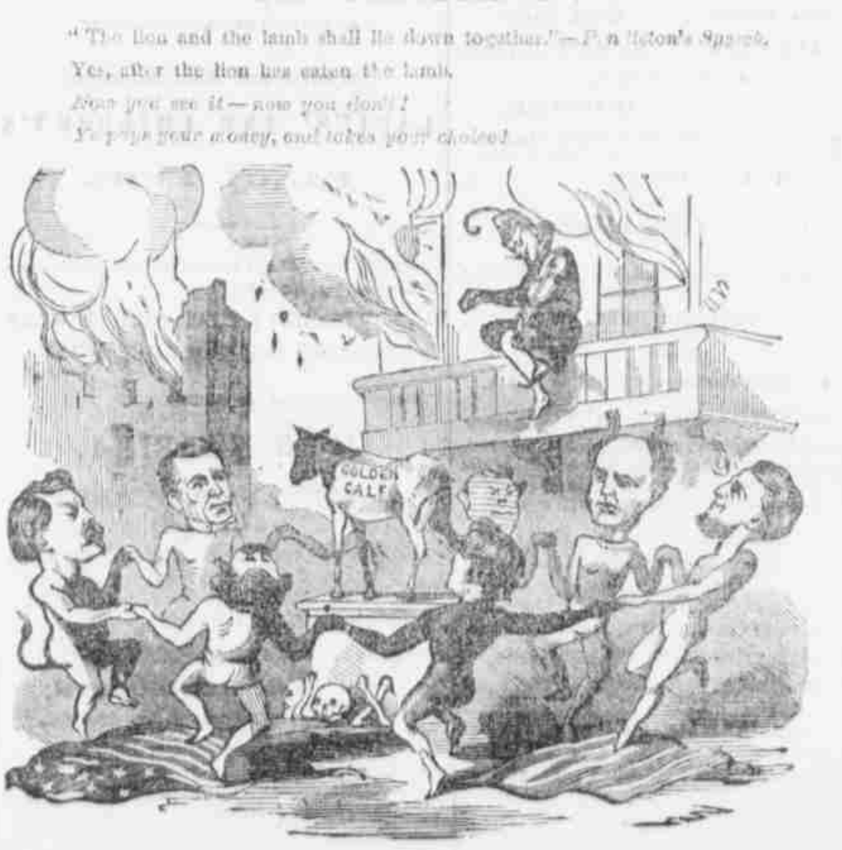
YE CAMPAIGN!

"The lion and the lamb shall lie down together."—*Pendleton's Speech.*

Yes, after the lion has eaten the lamb.

Now you see it—now you don't!

Ye pays your money, and takes your choice!



DANCE OF THE PEACE DEMOCRACY!

Rejoicing over the Chicago nominations!
About a golden calf erected by an Israelite!!
Upon a pavement muffled with the national flags!!!
While the fire rages!!!!

TO MUSIC BY MEPHISTOPHELES!

THE re-election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN is a reassertion of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and a pledge to drive the French from Mexico when the war is over. Let those who want the whole of America free vote for the Union ticket.

AMERICANS, READ what Mr. BELMONT says in the New York *World* of this morning:—

"A brazen serpent saved the people of Israel—a Copperhead can save our country."

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN

AT THE HALL OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

I tell you candidly, gentlemen, Geo. B. McClellan is only the shadow of Sam. Barlow; Barlow is the mere tool of August Belmont; Belmont is the American representative of the house of Rothschilds, and they are the Confederate agents in Great Britain. And by a natural sequence, "Little Mac" is the Richmond candidate, and the money to carry Pennsylvania for him comes from the Jeff Davis Government. (Applause.) I firmly and conscientiously believe that he won't get a single electoral vote. There are now only two parties in the country. The first comprises those who cheer for Sheridan when he gains one of his magnificent victories (great cheering), and the other, those who don't.

England hates us more than she does the Devil, and she is doing everything to aid the election of McClellan, because such an event would be ruinous to our country. The Fenian Brotherhood are to be sold out to achieve this end. Why, it is the most extraordinary thing I ever saw, to look at four millions of Irish Catholics led to the slaughter by their old friends (?) the Jews. I can now understand, so far as the Democratic party is concerned, that old remark of St. Paul's, "First the Jew and then the Gentile." (Great laughter.) The New York Central Railroad is owned and directed in England; that railroad controls the Albany Regency. They control the Democratic party, who control George B. McClellan; and I for one won't support the English candidate. (Great applause.) I would rather pitch into her and thrash her soundly. (Cheers.)

When General Dix heard the other day that the St. Albans robbers had fled across the boundary line, he telegraphed to the military authorities, "Follow them out of America into Canada, and seize them *wherever* you can." (Three cheers for John A. Dix.) England wants to elect McClellan, that our national troubles may be prolonged and she escape paying us, as pay she must, the millions of dollars she owes us for the devastation of our commerce. Let Ireland fire the first gun against her, and we acknowledge the Irish as belligerents, and (having learned what it means) will proclaim a "strict neutrality" between the two combatants. (Cheers.) Perhaps the world will then again hear of *Floridas, Alabamas, Tallahassees, Georgias*, and the like. (Loud applause.)

LETTER FROM THE REBEL SENATOR HENRY S. FOOTE.

He Confidently Expects the Election of McClellan—The Peace Plan of the South—The "Amphictionic" Council to Be Revived.

In the *Enquirer* appears a long letter addressed to Hon. JAS. LYONS, of Richmond, by the Rebel Senator H. S. FOOTE, on the subject of a Convention of the States in reference to peace. Mr. FOOTE sets out with asserting his belief that the election of Tuesday next will result with triumph of the MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON ticket. He says:—

"*I confess that I feel no little interest in the result of that contest, believing, as I do most confidently, that many of the supporters of* MCCLELLAN *and* PENDLETON *are as good States Rights men, and as sincere devotees to the South as are anywhere to be found.* I look forward with feelings of the most lively satisfaction to the triumph which I do not doubt they will shortly achieve over the most shameless usurpers of power that the world has yet known.

Mr. FOOTE then goes on to argue that if MCCLELLAN is elected, a plan for peace will be proposed by two Conventions, composed separately of Northern and Southern delegates. The Southern delegation will decide, says Mr. FOOTE, that "*reconstruction under the Federal Constitution is alike inexpedient, both for the North and the South.*"

The following is, as Mr. FOOTE asserts, the peace plan of the South, which, he intimates, if MCCLELLAN is elected, will be adopted by the Peace Democracy:—

Let then peace be agreed upon *on the basis of Southern Independence.* Let the two Republics into which the country formerly known as the "The United States" would be then divided mutually yield up all property heretofore confiscated, and restore all that has been heretofore made subject of capture in war. Let just indemnity be rendered on either part for all needless injury done private property in the violation of the established usages of civilized war.

Let a league offensive and defensive be agreed upon between the sovereign States of the North and those of the South, one of the provisions of which shall bring into existence a permanent body of Commissioners somewhat similar to the "Amphictionic" council of old, with power to provide for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of international disputes as they may arise, thus reasonably preventing the breaking out of war, whilst another provision of the same league shall set up a new Monroe doctrine, thus securing exclusive dominion to the two allied republics over every part of this continent, except so far as portions of territory thereof may be now legitimately held by European powers. Let a most liberal commercial treaty be also agreed upon, with an *extradition clause embodied therein providing for the restoration of fugitives from service.*

INTERCEPTED REBEL LETTERS.

Early in Bad Odor—The Rebel Cavalry "Played Out."

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* gives the following extracts from Rebel letters captured at the battle of Cedar creek by Sheridan's troops. Some of these letters were written the day before the great battle, but the Rebels had no time to send them away:—

"We have been getting thrashed in the valley considerably lately; it reminds me of our old times in Mississippi. I think I stand it better than the rest, as being more used to it.

"We have plucked up courage again, however, and old Jubal intends, I believe, to attack them to-morrow at daybreak.

"I am only fearful of the result, for they outnumber us considerably, and are flushed with success, besides being fortified."

A Rebel chaplain, reviewing the campaign in the valley up to that time, says:—

"Our losses in men have been comparatively small, but we have about thirty-six cannon less than we entered the campaign with, and about forty wagons less. We are just on the point of trying a flank movement on the Yankees, which will either retrieve the fallen glory of the Army of the Valley or blot it out forever. God grant that the latter may not happen, but I must confess that I shall mount my horse this evening with many forebodings of success.

"It seems to me that in his despair, Early is about to hurl his army (already more than 'shaky') against a much larger force of the enemy (and they flushed with victory), to make a name or lose his army.

"The people of the valley are much incensed against Early, and their constant answer, when asked the news, is—'O nothing, except that old Early has been trading cannon to the Yankees for whisky.' It is true that the General does drink sometimes, but I have never seen him under the influence of liquor, and I have never seen any one who was willing to say that he had ever seen him in that condition."

The following extract from a letter of a private soldier to his mother exhibits a similar feeling of distrust:—

"I judge that we move to attack the enemy in the morning at daylight. From the disparity of numbers in the two armies, and from the fact that the enemy occupy a strong and intrenched position, I think the result will be most disastrous to us. We have seen enough of the superiority of the enemy's cavalry to know that they can turn a repulse into defeat, and a defeat into a rout.

"I have no confidence in our leaders, and since the Fisher's Hill affair almost as little in our men. I cannot see the reason we should risk another offensive battle with such fearful odds. I go into this battle with the worst forebodings. God grant they may not come true. If we succeed it will be almost miraculous. For myself I shall go into it perfectly content, willing to be ignorant of the result, and certain it will be all for the best."

—A policeman on night duty sends us the following observations:—"It seems to me that with many young men, the most approved method of winding up the night, is reeling it home."

—The people of Peru are so indolent that they open tea-pods with an oyster-knife. In driving horses they always have two men to each quadruped—one to hold the reins and the other to cry "whoa."

—Some Indiana booksellers bid in a lot of very cheap Bibles at a New York auction sale last week. They thought they had a great bargain, until, on checking off the invoice, they found the Bibles were in Choctaw language.

—"Henry, my love, I wish you would drop that book and talk to me; I feel so dull." A long silence and no reply. "Oh, Henry, my foot's asleep." "Is it? Well, don't talk, dear; you might wake it."

FROM HOOD'S ARMY.

Rebel Accounts—The Crossing of the Tennessee River—Destruction of the Dalton Railroad—Rebel Opinions of Sherman's Strength, &c., &c.

A friend who left Jacksonville, Ala., on 27th ult., gives us some interesting information of HOOD'S army, and of recent operations in North Georgia. HOOD'S army last encamped at Jacksonville, Ala., for ten days. While there the men were under most admirable discipline, not a depredation was committed. The citizens appreciated this good conduct, and opened their homes to the men, showing them every kindness and hospitality in their power.

On the 22d ult. the army broke camp at Jacksonville, and took up its line of march. By the following Tuesday, the 25th, it had completed its crossing of the Tennessee River. When the army left Jacksonville it was in splendid condition.

The men were in fine spirits and well equipped, the wagon trains ample and well provided, and everything in perfect trim. There was no fear of our men not getting a plenty to eat, a drove of some eight thousand fine beeves having been secured before the army was put into motion. There were some men left behind at Jacksonville for want of shoes and clothing, but these have been supplied and the men have been sent to their commands.

We are assured that the whole country has been cleared, and not a straggler or skulker remains behind. Men showed, indeed, no spirit to lag, but started off with great alacrity and spirit. The only thing that tended to dampen their enthusiasm was the fact that many of them had not been paid a cent for fifteen months. Yet there was no complaint nor a single murmur or whisper. Let the Government take steps to pay off these men, and HOOD, says our informant, will have as fine an army as ever marched to the tap of the drum.

It seems hard that these brave fellows, who have borne the burden of a dozen battles, should be kept out of the little that is due them, and we hope our authorities will see that this neglect is at once corrected.

The railroad from Dalton was most effectually destroyed by HOOD, and the track was torn up for a distance of thirty-eight miles; in fact, the whole way from Dalton up to within three hundred yards of Resaca, the destruction was complete.

Rails were torn up and bent, ties burned, the excavations filled up, and the tunnel blown into a mass of ruins—the brick arching falling like the wall of a house. It is said that the damage to the road cannot be repaired in less than two months. In destroying the railroad our men followed up their work to within a few hundred yards of Resaca. The enemy had mounted guns, but none of them commanded the railroad.

Our men were all eager to attack and carry Resaca, but HOOD said that there was nothing there, and that its capture would not be worth the sacrifice of life it would cost. General BEAUREGARD had his headquarters at Jacksonville, but left soon after the army took up its line of march, to join them in the field. His presence had inspired the people with the greatest confidence and hope.

About the time of the army's crossing the Tennessee, WHEELER'S cavalry fell upon the enemy at King's, about twenty-two miles northwest of Jacksonville, and about midway between Gadsden and Centre, and drove them for five miles, killing and wounding a good many, and capturing a number of prisoners.

SHERMAN is reported, our informant says, not to have more than thirty-five thousand men. His army is said to be demoralized, and his trains in a most wretched condition.

It was thought in Georgia and Alabama that SHERMAN would be forced to evacuate Atlanta. The spirit of the people in Georgia and Alabama is said to be as good and hopeful as at any time since the war commenced. Everything wears a cheerful aspect, and it is believed that the enemy will soon be driven out of Georgia. The greatest reaction has taken place in the popular mind since the fall of Atlanta, and the people of Georgia have no longer fears of being overrun and subjugated by the Yankees. All along the route from Alabama to Richmond our friend says that there was the most buoyant and hopeful feeling exhibited by the people. Not a croaker showed himself.—*Examiner, 3d inst.*

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH.

The "Albemarle" a Total Wreck—The Lives Lost.

The capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by the enemy, is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town.

It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth.

On the way they found a small boat containing six of our men in the river, stationed there as a picket guard, but all of them being asleep they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the *Albemarle* at the wharf, and running the torpedo boat under her amidship, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk. Infantry were stationed on the wharf who fired on the assaulting party, and after the *Albemarle* sunk, captured the whole of them, but no one was killed, and only one man wounded. There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth with the exception of the five or six gun-boats in the Sound, but the loss of the *Albemarle* opened up the Roanoke to them, and hence the fall of the town.

Captain ROBERTS, it is stated, commanded the *Albemarle*. It is understood that there were no lives lost on the *Albemarle*, and that there were very few aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.—*Dispatch.*

EXPERIENCE OF AN OFFICER IN DIXIE

What the Negroes Think About Fighting for the Rebels.

"Lieutenant Henry L. Estabrook, of Dorchester, belonging to the 26th Massachusetts regiment, who was captured by the enemy during Sheridan's first battle with Early in the Shenandoah valley, at Berryville, on the 19th of September, but who has been fortunate enough to escape from captivity, has communicated to us a very interesting account of his experiences while in the enemy's country.

"After his capture he was marched, together with thirteen other captured Union officers and about two hundred and fifty soldiers, to Staunton, from thence taken to Waynesboro by cars, then marched over the Blue Ridge to Meacham River Station, and from that point conveyed by cars to Richmond, a distance altogether of one hundred and twenty miles, sixty of which was performed on foot. Great hardships were cruelly imposed upon them during this journey. Only six hard crackers and half a loaf of soft bread was allowed to each man for the whole time, and the marching bore severely upon all, while some suffered terribly from sore feet and from the wounds which they had received in battle, and which remained undressed.

"Some of the men would drop in the road from sheer exhaustion, when the Rebels struck them with their muskets and compelled them to rise, but only to stagger on a short distance and fall again, faint from pain, fatigue, and loss of blood. Early's army, as it retreated from Sheridan after the battle, was a mere rabble, all organization was lost, and there was no unity except in seeking safety in the same direction. The Rebel who took Lieutenant Estabrook prisoner robbed him of his watch on the spot.

"Lieutenant Estabrook informs us that the country through which he passed is very scantily supplied with the necessaries of life, and the people look forward with great apprehension to the coming winter, not knowing how they are to avoid much suffering. The drought was very severe, and the meat has all been swept off for the use of the Rebel army. Planters go many miles and offer any price to obtain meat for their families, but cannot get any. The people are disheartened and thoroughly tired of the war. Every man and boy that can carry a musket has been conscripted. The negroes everywhere befriended him: although the fact that he was an escaped Yankee prisoner was probably known to two hundred colored people, including the families of the men who helped him along, not one of them betrayed him. The slaves, of whom there are many in that section of country, conversed freely with him in regard to their being armed and put in the Rebel army, and declared that if they were they would shoot their officers and go over to the Federals in a body. They said they knew who their friends were, and they would not fight for the men who had enslaved them and robbed them of the rewards of their labor. They assured him that there was a complete understanding among the slaves throughout the South on this subject, and that none of them would fight for their masters. They would be glad of an opportunity to get arms and get together, and then they would turn against the Rebels."—*Boston Journal, Nov. 3.*

—An actor, now a member of a Pennsylvania regiment near Richmond, has written to his friends, telling them that his officers promise to let him have the lease of the Richmond Theatre as soon as the Federal army takes that city. Patriotism may be in the heart, but certainly speculation is in the eye of this gallant soldier.

—We had heard that America was languishing for an aristocracy. A proof of the statement comes by the last mails. "Ladies are about to be employed at Philadelphia as reporters." This will make it necessary for all speakers to be gentlemen.